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International Court of Justice

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1708-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 153 of:
National Socialistic
Yearbook 1941

(Nationalsozialistishes Jahrbuch 1941)

Edited by: Dr. Robert Ley
Published by: Central Publishing
House of the N.S.D.A.P. Franz Eher,
successor Munich

THE PROGRAM OF THE NSDAP

The program is the political foundation of the NSDAP and accordingly the primary political law of the State. It has been made brief and clear intentionally.

All legal precepts must be applied in the spirit of the party program.

Since the taking over of control, the Führer has succeeded in the realization of essential portions of the Party program from the fundamentals to the detail.

The Party Program of the NSDAP was proclaimed on the 24 February 1920 by Adolf Hitler at the first large Party gathering in Munich and since that day has remained unaltered. Within the national socialist philosophy is summarized in 25 points:

1) We demand the unification of all Germans in the Greater Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples.

2) We demand equality of rights for the German people in respect to the other nations; abrogation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

3) We demand land and territory (colonies) for the sustenance of our people, and colonization for our surplus population.

4) Only a member of the race can be a citizen. A member of the race can only be one who is of German blood, without consideration of creed. Consequently no Jew can be a member of the race.

5) Whoever has no citizenship is to be able to live in Germany only as a guest, and must be under the authority of legislation for foreigners.

6) The right to determine matters concerning administration and law belongs only to the citizen. Therefore we demand that every public office, of any sort whatsoever, whether in the Reich, the county or municipality, be filled only by citizens. We combat the corrupting parliamentary economy, office-holding only according to party inclinations without consideration of character or abilities.

7) We demand that the state be charged first with providing the opportunity for a livelihood and way of life for the citizens. If it is impossible to sustain the total population of the State, then the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.

8) Any further immigration of non-citizens is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated to Germany since the 2 August 1914, be forced immediately to leave the Reich.

9) All citizens must have equal rights and obligations.

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10) The first obligation of every citizen must be to work both spiritually and physically. The activity of individuals is not to counteract the interests of the universality, but must have its result within the framework of the whole for the benefit of all.

Consequently we demand:

11) Abolition of unearned (work and labour) incomes. Breaking of rent-slavery.

12) In consideration of the monstrous sacrifice in property and blood that each war demands of the people, personal enrichment through a war must be designated as a crime against the people. Therefore we demand the total confiscation of all war profits.

13) We demand the nationalization of all (previous) associated industries (trusts).

14) We demand a division of profits of all heavy industries.

15) We demand an expansion on a large scale of old age welfare.

16) We demand the creation of a healthy middle class and its conservation, immediate communalization of the great warehouses and their being leased at low cost to small firms, the utmost consideration of all small firms in contracts with the State, county or municipality.

17) We demand a land reform suitable to our needs, provision of a law for the free expropriation of land for the purposes of public utility, abolition of taxes on land and prevention of all speculation in land.

18) We demand struggle without consideration against those whose activity is injurious to the general interest. Common national criminals, usurers, Schieber and so forth are to be punished with death, without consideration of confession or race.

19) We demand substitution of a German common law in place of the Roman Law serving a materialistic world-order.

20) The state is to be responsible for a fundamental reconstruction of our whole national education program, to enable every capable and industrious German to obtain higher education and subsequently introduction into leading positions. The plans of instruction of all educational institutions are to conform with the experiences of practical life. The comprehension of the concept of the State must be striven for by the school (Staatsbürgerkunde) as early as the beginning of understanding. We demand the education at the expense of the State of outstanding intellectually gifted children of poor parents without consideration of position or profession.

21) The State is to care for the elevating national health by protecting the mother and child, by outlawing child-labor, by the encouragement of physical fitness, by means of the legal establishment of a gymnastic and sport obligation, by the utmost support of all organizations concerned with the physical instruction of the young.

22) We demand abolition of the mercenary troops and formation of a national army.

23) We demand legal opposition to known lies and their promulgation through the press. In order to enable the provision of a German press, we demand, that a) all writers and employees of the newspapers appearing in the German language be members of the race: b) non-German newspapers be required to have the express permission of the

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State to be published. They may not be printed in the German language:
c) Non-Germans are forbidden by law any financial interest in German publications, or any influence on them, and as punishment for violations the closing of such a publication as well as the immediate expulsion from the Reich of the non-German concerned. Publications which are counter to the general good are to be forbidden. We demand legal prosecution of artistic and literary forms which exert a destructive influence on our national life, and the closure of organizations opposing the above made demands.

24) We demand freedom of religion for all religious denominations within the state so long as they do not endanger its existence or oppose the moral senses of the germanic race. The Party as such advocates the standpoint of a positive Christianity without binding itself confessionally to any one denomination. It combats the Jewish-materialistic spirit within and around us, and is convinced that a lasting recovery of our nation can only succeed from within on the framework: common utility precedes individual utility.

25) For the execution of all of this we demand the formation of a strong central power in the Reich. Unlimited authority of the central parliament over the whole Reich and its organizations in general. The forming of state and profession chambers for the execution of the laws made by the Reich within the various states of the confederation. The leaders of the Party promise, if necessary by sacrificing their own lives, to support by the execution of the points set forth above without consideration.

Adolf Hitler proclaimed the following explanation for this program on the 13 April 1928:

EXPLANATION

Regarding the false interpretations of Point 17 of the program of the NSDAP on the part of our opponents, the following definition is necessary:

"Since the NSDAP stands on the platform of private ownership it happens that the passage" gratuitous expropriation concerns only the creation of legal opportunities to expropriate if necessary, land which has been illegally acquired or is not administered from the view-point of the national welfare. This is directed primarily against the Jewish land-speculation companies.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1708-PS

19 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1708-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2029-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 104

Decree Establishing The Reich Minister
of Public Enlightenment and
Propaganda
of 13 March 1933

Erlass über die Errichtung des
Reichsministeriums Für Volksaufklärung
und Propaganda
vom 13. März 1933

A Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda is herewith established for the purpose of enlightening and propagandizing the population with regard to the policies of the Reich Cabinet and the national reconstruction of the German fatherland.

The chief of this agency has the title"Reichsminister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

The Reichschancellor defines in detail the duties of the Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

In agreement with the other Reich Ministers concerned, he defines the duties which are transferred from their jurisdiction to that of the new Ministry. This will be done even in cases where the jurisdiction of the Ministries concerned is affected fundamentally.

Berlin, March 13, 1933

The Reich President VON HINDENBURG

The Reich Chancellor ADOLF HITLER

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2029-PS

19 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2029-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1104-0007

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2030-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 449

Decree Concerning the Duties of the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda of 30 June 1933

Verordnung über die Aufgaben des Reichsministeriums für Volksaufklärung und vom 30. Juni 1933

Based upon the order of the Reich President of 13 March 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, Page 104), I decree in agreement with the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Reich Minister of the Interior, the Reich Minister of Economics, the Reich Minister of Nutrition and Agriculture, the Reich Postminister, the Reich Minister of Transportation, and the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, as follows:

The Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda has jurisdiction over the whole field of spiritual indoctrination of the nation, of propagandizing the State, of cultural and economic propaganda, of enlightenment of the public at home and abroad; furthermore, he is in charge of the administration of all institutions serving these purposes.

Therefore, the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda takes over the following jurisdictions:

1. From the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office:

   News services and enlightenment in foreign countries; art; art exhibitions; moving pictures and sport abroad.

2. From the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of the Interior:

   General domestic enlightenment;
   Academy of Politics;
   Establishment and celebration of national holidays and of state celebrations in conjunction with the Reich Minister of Interior;
   Press, (including the Institute for Journalism);
   Radio;
   National anthem;
   German Library in Leipzig;
   Art (however, with the exclusion of: the Institute for the History of Art in Florence; of protection of rights in literature and art; the catalogue of works of art of national value; German-Austrian agreement on export of art; protection of art and monuments; protection and care of landscape and natural monuments; national parks, maintenance of buildings of historical importance; for the Science of Folkdom; Reich Honor Monument).
   Music, including the Philharmonic Orchestra;
   Theater;
   Moving Pictures;
   Campaign against dirty and obscene literature.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2082-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I PAGE 661

Law relating to the Reich Chamber of Culture

Reichskulturkammergesetz

vom 22. September 1933

of September 22nd, 1933.

The Reich Government has decreed the following law which is hereby promulgated:

Section 1

The Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda is ordered and authorized to organize the functions under his jurisdiction into public corporations.

Section 2

Pursuant to section 1, the following chambers are established:

1. a Reich Chamber of Archives,
2. a Reich Press Chamber,
3. a Reich Radio Chamber,
4. a Reich Theater Chamber,
5. a Reich Music Chamber,
6. a Reich Chamber of Creative Arts.

Section 3

In establishing the Chambers mentioned in section 2, the provisions relating to the film industry contained in the Law relating to the Establishment of a Provisional Film Chamber of 14 July 1933 (Reichgesetzbl.I, page 483) and supplementary executive provisions, thereunder are to receive corresponding application.

Section 4

The organization of these Chambers must be kept within the framework of the policies laid down by the Reich Gonvernment in connetion with professional advancement.

Section 5

The corporate bodies listed in Section 2, together with the provisional film Chamber, referred to as the Reich Film Chamber, are united into a Reich Chamber of Culture. The Reich Chamber of Culture is under the supervision of the Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda. It has its seat in Berlin.

Section 6

The Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda and the Reich Minister of Economics are authorized to coordinate the provisions of the Trade Laws with the provisions of this law by means of a combined decree.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2082-PS
CONT'D

Section 7

The Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda is authorized to decree laws and general administrative regulations, as well as amendments for the purpose of implementing this law. The laws and general administrative regulations affecting financial or trade interests of the Reich require consent of the Reich Minister of Finance, in agreement with the Reich Minister of Economics.

Berlin, 22 September 1933.

The Reich Chancellor

Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister for

Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda

Dr. Goebbels

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2082-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., 01335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2082-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
01335567

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 713

EDITORIAL LAW
4 October 1933

"Schriftleitergesetz. Vom 4 Oktober 1933".

The Reich Government has resolved upon the following law, which is hereby published:

Part One
The Editorial Profession

Section 1

The cooperative work carried on as main employment or based upon appointment to the position of chief editor in the shaping of the intellectual contents by written word, dissemination of news or pictures of the newspapers or political periodicals, which are published within the area of the Reich, is a public task, which is regulated as to its professional duties and rights by the state through this law. Its bearers are called editors. Nobody may call himself an editor who is not entitled to do so, according to this law.

Section 2

(1) Newspapers and periodicals are printed matters which appear in regular sequence at intervals of at most 3 months, without limiting their circulation to a certain group of persons.

(2) All reproductions of writings or illustrations, destined for dissemination, which are produced by means of a mass reproduction process are to be considered as printed matter.

Section 3

(1) The provisions of this law relating to newspapers are valid also for political periodicals.

(2) This law does not apply to newspapers and periodicals which are published by official order.

(3) The Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will determine which periodicals are to be considered as political within the meaning of the law. In case the periodical affects a certain vocational field, he will make the decision in agreement with the highest Reich or State agency concerned.

Section 4

Cooperation in the shaping of the intellectual contents of the German newspapers is also considered as such, if it does not take place in the management of a newspaper, but in an establishment, which is to supply newspapers with intellectual contents, (written word, news, or pictures).

Part Two
Admission to the Profession of Editor.

Section 5

Persons who can be editors are only those who:

1. possess the German citizenship,
2. have not lost the civic rights (buergerliche Ehrenrechte) and the qualification for the tenure of public offices,

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3. are of Aryan descent, and are not married to a person of non-Aryan descent,
4. have completed the 21st year of age,
5. are capable of handling business,
6. have been trained in the profession,
7. have the qualities which the task of exerting intellectual influence upon the public requires.

Section 6

For the requirement of the Aryan descent and the Aryan marriage, section 1a of the Reich Law for Officials (Reichsbeamtengesety) and the provisions issued for its implementation will be applied.

Section 7

(1) Whoever has acquired the knowledge of an editor by training for at least one year (editor in apprenticeship) with the editorial staff of a German newspaper or an establishment of the kind mentioned in Section 4 and can prove this by certificate to the editorial staff will be considered as professionally trained. The apprenticeship served with a foreign newspaper may be made equivalent to the apprenticeship served with a German paper by means of the implementation order.

(2) The provisions of this law also pertain to the editors in apprenticeship with the exception of Section 5, Sub-sections 4, 5, and 6.

Section 8

The admission to the editorial profession will be affected by entry upon request in the professional editors' list. The professional rosters are kept by the offices of the regional associations (Landesverbände) of the German press. (Section 24, Sub-section 2). The registration will be passed upon by the head of Regional association. He must decree the registration, if the requirements which are set fort in Section 5 are fulfilled. He has to reject it if the Reichsminister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda protests.

Section 9

(1) Upon application by the head of the regional association the head of the Reich Association of the German Press (Section 23) with the approval of Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda may permit exceptions from the requirements set forth (Section 5, Nos. 1, 3, and 6.). This exception can be limited to certain branches of the activity of an editor. In this case the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda grants the permission in accordance with the highest competent Reich or State authority

(2) Exemption from the requirement of German (Reich) citizenship is to be granted to those of German origin if no special objections exist.

Section 10

The nominator must be notified in writing together with a statement of reasons of a decision by the head of the Land Association (Landesverband) rejecting an entry into the professional roster. The nominator may call for a decision by the professional court within four weeks after the notice. The appeal is not permitted if the circumstances fall within the purview of Section 8, 5th sentence.

Section 11

The head of the Land Association is required to decree the deletion of an entry in the professional roster if the requirements set forth in Section 5, Nos. 1, 2, 5, are not present, or the data furnished under Nos. 1-6 has been found incorrect, or the editor has given up his profession. Section 10, sentences 1 and 2 are correspondingly applicable.

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Part Three
Exercise of the Profession of an Editor

Section 12

By registration in the professional roster, the editor becomes entitled to execute his profession with German newspapers or with German enterprises of the kind described in Section 4. If he moves into the district of a different Land Association, he will be transferred to the respective professional roster without further examination.

Section 13

Editors are charged to treat their subjects truthfully and to judge them according to the best of their knowledge.

Section 14

Editors are especially bound to keep out of the newspapers anything which:

1. in any manner is misleading to the public, mixes selfish aims with community aims,
2. tends to weaken the strength of the German Reich, outwardly or inwardly, the common will of the German people, the German defense ability, culture or economy, or offends the religious sentiments of others,
3. offends the honor and dignity of a German,
4. illegally offends the honor or the welfare of another, hurts his reputation, makes him ridiculous or contemptible,
5. is immoral for other reasons.

Section 15

Editors are bound to exercise their profession conscientiously and by their behavior inside or outside their professional activities prove themselves worthy of the respect which this profession demands.

Section 16

The publisher of a newspaper may compel an editor by means of a contract to observe the fundamental policies of a newspaper. The public duties and rights of the editor which derive from Sections 13 to 15, cannot be affected by policies.

Section 17

Contracts for the hiring of an editor must be in writing.

Section 18

The publisher of a newspaper must appoint an editor-in-chief and is required to report his name in writing to the Land Association concerned.

Section 19

The editor-in-chief is required to draw up in writing a plan for distribution of work, from which must be evident what part of the tasks of editing are to be taken by each editor and to what extent he has the authority to issue directions to other editors, in accordance with the terms of the contracts of employment and the supplementary directives of the publisher.

Section 20

(1) Editors of a newspaper are responsible under professional, criminal and civil law, for its intellectual content insofar as they themselves wrote or selected it. The responsibility under criminal or civil law of other persons is not thereby excluded.

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(2) The chief editor is responsible for the over-all editorial policy of the newspaper.

(3) The editor-in-chief is required:

(a) to take care that only such contributions are accepted as have been written or selected for acceptance by an editor.

(b) to take care that the first and last names as well as the residence of the editor-in-chief and his deputies, as well as that of each editor to whom a specific part of the direction of a newspaper is delegated, is reported.

(c) upon request to give information to anyone establishing a legal interest therein, as to which editor bears the responsibility for a contribution, insofar as this is not evident from the data under subdivision b.

Section 21

Editors who cooperate in the shaping of the intellectual contents of a newspaper by their activity with an enterprise of the kind mentioned in Section 4, are responsible for the contents to the extent of their cooperation.

Part Four
Protection of the Editorial Profession Afforded by the Laws Relating to Association.

Section 22

The editorial group as a whole will watch over the fulfillment of duty on the part of individual professional colleagues and will look after their rights and their welfare.

Section 23

Editors are legally united in the Reich Association of the German Press (Reichsverband der Deutschen Presse). By virtue of his registration on the professional roster every editor belongs to it. By virtue of this law the Reich Association becomes a public corporation. It has its seat in Berlin.

Section 24

(1) The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will appoint the head of the Reich Association who will issue a charter for the Reich Association, which will require the approval of the Minister. The head of the Reich Association will appoint an advisory councillor.

(2) The Reich Association is organized in Land Associations. Further details are regulated by the charter. Editors who live abroad must belong to a Land Association in whose district there is a newspaper or an establishment of the kind outlined in Section 4, by which they are employed.

Section 25

(1) The Reich Association is required:

1. to establish educational, advanced training and welfare institutions for the editors,
2. to give expert advice to Reich and Land authorities,
3. to cooperate in the making of stipulations for employment of editors,
4. upon request of one party, to negotiate among editors, and to settle differences in case both parties agree,
5. to maintain professional courts for the press.

(2) The Reich Association may assume additional duties for the achievement of the purposes provided for in Section 22.

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(3) The Reich Association is authorized to impose dues on its members in order to meet its expenses. The regulations governing this must have the approval of Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. The dues are to be collected like public taxes.

Section 26

The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will exercise supervision to ensure that the Reich Association fulfills tasks which have been assigned to it.

Section 27

(1) Professional Courts (Berufsgerichte) will be established for the protection of the editorial profession.

(2) Professional Courts of the first instance are the District Courts (Bezirksgerichte) of the Press. Professional Courts of the second instance is the Press Court (Pressegerichtshof) in Berlin.

Section 28

The Professional Courts have jurisdiction:

1. to try and to decide whether the registration in the professional roster for cases set forth in Section 10 is to be decreed.
2. to try and to decide upon removals under Section 11.
3. to interpret termination clauses in editors' contracts of employment (Anstellungsverhaeltnisses) under Section 30.
4. to try and to decide offenses of a professional nature on the part of editors (proceedings of an honor court).

Section 29

The termination of employment must be in writing and must contain a statement of reasons.

Section 30

A publisher may dismiss an editor because of the views expressed by him in the newspaper only if they are in conflict with the public professional duties of an editor or if they contravene the agreed policies. The Professional Court will, at the request of the editor, state whether the dismissal, in its opinion, has been contrary to the provisions of the preceding sentence or amounts to an evasion of them. Legal proceedings before the regular courts, if any have been initiated, are to be deferred until the requested opinion has been obtained.

Section 31

(1) An editor who fails in his public professional duties, as set forth in Sections 13 to 15, 19, 20, subsection 3, commits a professional misdemeanor. In such case the Professional Court may:

1. warn the editor,
2. punish him with a fine not exceeding the sum of one month's professional earning,
3. decree the removal of his name from the professional roster.

(2) His license to exercise the editorial profession and to call himself an editor is terminated with such removal.

(3) The Professional Court may temporarily deny an editor, against whom proceedings in an honorary court have been instituted, the right to exercise his profession.

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Section 32

Professional Courts shall consist of the President and the lay judges (Beisitzer). Alternates are to be appointed for the President and the lay judges. The President and the lay judges must be eligible for the office of judge or for higher administrative offices. They must possess judicial independence. The lay judges and their alternates have to be editors and publishers in equal numbers. All members of the Professional Courts are appointed by the Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. The head of the Reich Association will nominate the editors, while the head of the Organizations of Publishers in the Reich Press Chamber will nominate the publishers.

Section 33

The District Press Courts will five members, the Press Court (Pressegerichtshof) with 7 members, the President being included in both cases.

Section 34

The procedure before the Professional Courts will be regulated by a code of procedure which is decreed by the Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda in agreement with the Reich Minister for Justice after obtaining the opinion of the head of the Reich Association.

Section 35

The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda may decree the removal of an editor from the professional list independent of the proceedings of the Professional Court, if he deems it necessary for pressing reasons of public welfare.

Part Five
Protection of the Editorial Profession
Afforded by the Penal Laws

Section 36

Whosoever works as an editor despite the fact he is not registered in the professional rosters, or despite the fact that the exercise of his profession has been prohibited temporarily, will be punished with imprisonment up to one year, or fined.

Section 37

A publisher who entrusts a person who is not registered in the professional rosters or an editor who has been temporarily suspended from the exercise of his profession with the work of an editor as a main profession, or who maintains a newspaper without having appointed a chief editor, according to Section 18, will be punished by imprisonment of up to 3 months or by a fine.

Section 38

An editor who demands, accepts a promise of, or accepts a remuneration or any other advantage for an action which violates Sections 13 or 14, will be punished with imprisonment or fined.

Section 39

Whosoever attempts to induce an editor or a publisher or his deputy, by an offer, promise or granting an advantage, to undertake, bring about or tolerate the shaping of the intellectual content of a newspaper, in violation of Sections 13 or 14, will be punished with imprisonment or fined for bribery of the press.

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Section 40

(1) Whosoever attempts to induce an editor or a publisher or his deputy by means of threats to undertake, bring about or tolerate the shaping of the intellectual content of a newspaper in violation of Sections 13 or 14, will be punished with imprisonment or fined for unlawful interference with the press.

(2) If the unlawful interference with the press is exerted by misuse of the dependent employee-status of the editor, then the punishment must be not less than 3 months imprisonment.

Section 41

In cases under Sections 38 to 40 the judgment may include loss of civil rights in addition to imprisonment.

Section 42

Whosoever assumes the title of an editor, despite the fact he is not registered in the professional roster, will be punished by fine of up to 150 Reichsmark or by imprisonment (h#ft).

Section 43

The license of a publisher against whom there is a final judgment for violation of provisions contained in Sections 37, 39 and 40, may be revoked by the administrative authority having jurisdiction in such matters under the laws of the State (Land).

Part Six
Concluding Provisions

Section 44

Regulations enabling delegates of a law-making body to limit prosecutions are not applicable to cases under sections 31 to 35 of this law.

Section 45

(1) Sections 7, 8, of the Reich Law relating to the Press of 7 May 1874 (RGB I page 65) are not applicable to newspapers and political periodicals.

(2) Otherwise the provisions of the Reich Press Law relating to the responsible Editor in charge (Redakteur) are applicable to the responsible editor (Schriftleiter or Hauptschriftleiter) of newspapers and political periodicals, insofar as Section 20, subsection 1 and Section 21 of this law are concerned.

Section 46

The Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda in agreement with the other Reich Ministers concerned may issue directives for the execution of these laws and for conversion from the old legal basis to the new one.

Section 47

The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda will set the date on which this law becomes valid.

Berlin, 4 October 1933

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister for Public
Enlightenment and Propaganda
Dr. Goebbels

H1104 - 0016

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. _____

10 November 1945

I, A. OLSEN, 2nd Lt., AUS, 02015976, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. _____.

A. OLSEN
2nd Lt., AUS
02015976

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H1104 - 0018

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2315-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"DAS RECHT DER REICHSKULTURKAMMER"

Pages 121-122, Vol. 2 (1 January to 30 June 1935)

Edited by Karl Friedr. Schrieber, published by Junker und Dünnhaupt Verlag, Berlin

Order Concerning Closure of Newspaper Publications for the Purpose of Eliminating Unsound Competitive Conditions.
Dated 24 April 1935 (V.B. 35/25.4)

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On the basis of paragraph 25 of the first decree concerning the execution of the law on the Reich Chamber of Culture, dated 1 November 1933 (RGBl, I/1933, page 797ff), I decree the following:

I. If a great number of newspaper publications exists in one locality, whose operation depends on the sale of a higher circulation than can altogether be disposed of according to local conditions and sound principles of publication, individual publications can be discontinued for the establishment of sound economic conditions.

In order to obtain evidence, the publications may be subjected to an examination; all inside information is to be given to the agencies which I assign to undertake these examinations.

II. For the execution of this order, the Reich Union of German Newspaper Publishers is instructed to report to me those localities in which, because of numerical over-production, acute competitive conditions exist, and to name the publications which ought to be subjected to an examination. This union has, hereby, to act according to the principles laid down in my announcement concerning "The press in the second year of the National Socialistic State." It is further instructed to ascertain whether the closing of establishments can be avoided by voluntary unifications. It will report to me until the 31st of July 1935.

Berlin, 24 April 1935.

The President of the Reich Chamber of the Press

AMANN

The article of the President of the Reich Chamber of the Press in regard to "The Press in the second year of the National Socialistic State" is concerned, among other things, with the numerical over-production that exists in newspaper publications. He demanded the removal of this condition. Proceeding from the fact that already before the 30th of January 1933, under the multi-party system at that time, there was an excess of newspapers at hand, he states that this fact stands out today even more strongly in the face of the subjugation of parties and other special interests. He emphasized furtherr that, in so far as over-production had been increased by the strong growth of the official Party Press, the affected publications of competitors would have to fall back behind the official Party Press. This point of view will be brought into effect in the execution of the order for the closing of newspaper publications for the purpose of eliminating unsound competitive conditions. In particular, the unsound competitive conditions are to be eliminated under which, newspapers with high circulation in the course of the developments fought each other as competitors. Considering the fact that in probably all these cases there were fewer newspapers with high circulation on 30 January 1933 than at present, then the result, without doubt, is that the publications concerned require such circulations, in order to be profitable in relation to the size of their business, as cannot be attained or maintained by means of sound advertising and competitive measures under the competitive conditions prevailing at present. The order thus serves the elimination of economically

poor conditions which, seen from a long-range view, must cause prejudice, far beyond the small circle of the publications immediately concerned, to the German Press and to its cultural missions. This order promotes the conciliation and the organic development of the entire German Press. In this way, the order assures the press the opportunity to fulfill its noble task which it has to accomplish for the benefit of the nation and the people. Of course, the execution of this order, as is already indicated by its purpose, will be guided by the endeavor to utilize the existing economical values in the future to the greatest possible degree. The President of the Reich Chamber of the Press will therefore endeavor at first in every individual case to effect agreements which will relieve him of the necessity to issue orders for the closing of establishments. In this sense, the instructions, given at the end of Number II of the regulation, to the Reich Union of the German Newspaper Publishers, are of special importance.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2315-PS

16 November 1945

I, Walter R. Seligson, 1st Lt., Ord., O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 2315-PS.

Walter R. Seligson
1st Lt., Ord.
O-1558904

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 2319-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

ORGANIZATION MANUAL OF THE NSDAP
EDITED BY:

The Reichsorganisationsleiter of the NSDAP, (4th edition, 1937)

Published by the: Zeutratverbag of the NSDAP, Franz Eher's Successor.

pp 143-144

The Organization of the NSDAP in Foreign Countries

The organization of the NSDAP in foreign countries (AO) is regulated from the standpoint of organization along district (Gau) lines. The Director of the AO (with the rank of Gauleiter) is immediately subordinate to the Fuehrer's Deputy. The AO has its headquarters in Berlin. The Director of the organization in foreign countries is at the same time Chief of the Foreign Service Organization in the Foreign Office and directs the unified supervision of German nationals in foreign countries.

Duties and Authority

The duty of the AO is to win over the German nationals in foreign lands and in the shipping world to the National Socialist point of view and to keep alive the idea of a racial community over all classes, professions, and confessions in every single German, living in a foreign country.

The AO will keep itself aloof from all non-German issues.

The AO is the only competent party office for all Party Organizations abroad (with the exception of Danzig and Mimel) and on board German ships. The Director of the AO is responsible for all measures, principles, and directives given in this sphere of activity. He is further responsible for seeing that the Special directives issued by all the competent offices of the Reich goverment are modified in such a way that they are suitable for conditions abroad in order that German interests are not under any circumstances endangered or damaged.

All party members domiciled abroad, who take up permanent residence there or who are employed in seagoing ships, are subordinate to the AO and are not to be considered party members of districts within the Reich, . Party members engaged in shipping, who leave their work afloat and are without work for at least six months, are to be transferred to the appropriate Gau within Germany, also party members abroad who return and take-up permanent residence in the fatherland.

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Members of the families of German seamen, residing at home and who belong to the NS Women's Organization are administered by the NS Women's Group -- shipping -- of the organization of the NSDAP in foreign countries. This pertains to all districts (Gaus) in which the AO--shipping has divisions, subdivisions, and branches. (Stützpunkte).

Organization

The Staff of the AO carries the designation "Supervision of the Organization of the NSDAP in Foreign Countries."

The AO of the NSDAP is subdivided into national groups, national districts, districts, local groups and branches. The term "national group" is to be used only for those countries which are particularly important as far as German nationals abroad are concerned. To all other countries the term "national district" applies.

The Party functionaries of the AO are:

1. The Director with the rank of Gauleiter.
2. The Deputy Director with the rank of Deputy Gauleiter.
3. The heads of the national groups - (On account of different conditions in all of the different countries of the world in which the organization isto be found) with the rank of a district office leader.
4. The heads of national districts with the rank of a district leader.
5. The district leaders.
6. The leaders of local groups.
7. The leaders of branches.

The Office Chiefs in the Head Office of the AO., the commissioners for foreign countries, under whom are several national groups and national districts (partly in our part of the earth), and the leaders of the national groups have the rank of a Gauamtsleiter. Subordinate to the Director of the Office of AO Shipping Section of the NSDAP are:

1. The divisional leaders in Bremen, Hamburg, Luebeck, and Stettin with the rank of a GauhauptStellenleiter.
2. Local group and branch leaders on board German ships.

In order to identify the political leaders and party members of the AO, the leader has permitted the members of the AO. to wear a special badge (See picture). It portrays a black diamond which, set up on its point, is

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worn on the left arm (Lower end 2 centimeters above the cuff). Within the black diamond are the two letters AO., and, for the Party Functionaries in gold and for all others in silver. Party members wear the badge on the brown shirt. The badge may only be worn, as long as the party member in question belongs to the AO. It is to be discarded as soon as he returns home and is transferred to a local group.

The graphical plan of organization serves to illustrate the organization in detail.

The entire business of all party offices with the organizations of the NSDAP abroad and in the shipping service must be carried out through the Director of the AO. The associations belonging to the party, who in the course of their operations endeavor to enlist German nationals abroad may only do this within the framework of the AO.

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The Reichpropaganda Leader of the NSDAP and Propaganda-Leader

The propaganda of the NSDAP, its organizations and associate groups is the responsibility of the Reichpropaganda leader of the Reich:

Duties

1. He determines the entire propaganda aspect of the movement including its organizations and associate groups.
2. He lays down the directions to be followed by the party including the organizations and associate groups as far as realizing the Fuehrer's wishes as regards culture are concerned.
3. He exercises control over the entire German radio system in regard to its interior organizational, cultural, and economic development.
4. The saturating of the German nation with national socialist ideology, is his concern.
5. He enlightens the people concerning the Fuehrer's accomplishments both as regards party and State.

For propaganda purposes, the press, the radio, and films are put into use.

The Chief of Staff and adjutant are subordinate to the Reich propaganda leader.

The sphere of activity of the Reich propaganda leader can be divided into five groups, and each group is under the control of an

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PARTIAL [illegible] OF DOC. NO. 2319-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL, Cont'd

office of its own.

1. Active propaganda
2. Films
3. Radio
4. Culture
5. Liaison Office.

Chief of Staff

Directly subordinate to the Chief of Staff are:

1. The "Reich ring for national socialist propaganda and national enlightment."
2. The "Reichsautozug Deutschland" and the "Hilfszug" Bavaria.
3. The business center of the Reichpropaganda office.
4. The main office of press propaganda.
5. The main office for exhibitions and fairs.

The duty of the Reich ring for National Socialist Propaganda and national enlightenment is to ensure the uniform direction of the propaganda of all organizations and associated groups, through the party. Through the duly qualified party functionaries one representative from the propaganda offices of all organizations and groups is allotted to the Reich ring. To these representatives are added representatives of certain offices of the Reich government, etc.

Office of press propaganda. The duty of the central office of the press propaganda is to revise, on the basis of newspaper technique, propaganda measures resulting from the general work of all offices of the Reich-propaganda leader and to submit them to the competent authorities of the national socialist party press as well as the rest of the press.

Central office for exhibitions and fairs. The duty of the central office for exhibitions and fairs is to supervise all exhibitions in which the party intends to participate, from a propaganda point of view.

1. The Office of active propaganda. The duty of active propaganda is to effect the uniform execution of all active propaganda measures from the large scale organizations of gigantic size with their architectural-like structure down to the organizations of local groups, and branches.

This means that the whole propaganda organization of the movement, its organizations and associated groups are combined.

Parallel with the daily handling of current political questions, there is the supplying of the entire speakers' staff with information and the provision of all propagandists of the Reich with the monthly magazine "Our Will and Way."

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As a supplement to speaking, there must be the designing and distribution of appropriate placards and pamphlets as well as the careful examination of convention reports on the part of the speakers and the directors of propaganda.

A complete picture of the propaganda can be seen from the statistical survey of all reports coming from districts and Gaus, (in regard to propaganda).

Central office of speaker's organization. The central office of speaker's organization comprises by way of its subordinate office "Speakers' organization" all Reich, Gau and district speakers of the NSDAP as well as all Specialist Speakers of the organizations and associated groups. This staff of speakers for the whole movement is constantly furnished with material by the office of "Speakers' information", which counts as the only material for speeches and the only material for information by the party.

The "Speakers' Agency" of Reich speakers, shock troop speakers of the Reich propaganda Directorate and cadets for the Shock troops operates through the office of "Speakers' Agency". The "Speakers School" subordinate to the central office does not only provide for a further supply of political and specialized speakers but also for constantly enriching the knowledge of all actively engaged speakers. For this purpose a special "Reich School for Speakers" has been installed.

The Party Speakers

Speakers are classified as follows:

1. Reich speaker.
2. Speaker for the Shock troops and cadets
3. Gau speaker
4. District speaker
5. Specialized speaker

(When announcing meetings, the speakers designations as they appear above are to be strictly adhered to).

Their employment is decided as follows:

a) the principle of capability
b) the merits of the veteran fighter.

On principle, it is to be differentiated between political and technical speakers.

2. Central office of the film industry. The duty of the central office of the film industry is to exhibit such films regularly as adequately serve to enlighten and educate the masses and strengthen national socialist ideology Associated with the film division is the office of photography.

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The central office of the film industry is divided into:

Organization
Finance administration
Production and technique
Dramatic theory
Cultural films
Newsfilms
Photography

3. Central Radio office. The radio organization of the NSDAP must exercise a constant control over the entire German radio system in order to synchronise the internal organization, cultural, technical, and economic development of the radio system with national socialist principles.

The effects of radio propaganda are assured through the organization of radio technicians with the assistance of all technical possibilities as regards transmission, for the co-ordinating of the entire nation in every corner of the Reich -- whether listening in at home, in a community, to a national broadcast.

Central bureau of Cultural Political Radio Activities and Radio Organization: Transmitting and receiving system, cultural productions on the radio, broadcasts to schools, scientific radio work, radio for youth.

Organization of the broadcasting personnel (Reich radio association, individual association of the Reich Kultur Association, associations of people interested in radio) radio exhibitions.

Central office of radio technique, technical transmission service (loud speaker system), technical training in radio, short wave and amateur transmission, telegraphy and ultra-short wave system, technical production questions.

Central office of radio propaganda. Propaganda operations by radio, the recruiting of listeners, radio news system, political Reichtransmissions.

4. Central office for culture. The duty of the central office for culture is to stimulate to preserve to supervise artistic creation in the sense of the formal expression of the national socialist ideology and to encorporate into the Party Propaganda its organizations, and associate groups.

The following serve this purpose among other things:- Central office of Architecture. The issuing of general directions and regulations concerning questions as regards the architectural structure of monuments and such edifices which serve the public activity of the national socialist movement.

Central office for artistic designs. The issuing of general directions and orders in regard to all other questions of the artistic designing of

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symbols, objects, etc., which are used in the public activities of the national socialist movement.

The issuing of general directions and rules for the artistic setting for demonstration and the organizing of National Socialist celebrations making use of cultural means.

Central office of Selection. Part of the duties in this sphere of activity are the screening and selecting of musical and poetical works with the aim in view of using them at national socialist demonstrations and celebrations.

Central office of program organization. The drawing up of model programs for celebrations of the national socialist movement and for organizing settings for national socialist demonstrations on the basis of the type of tradition formed in the fighting days (Kampfzeit).

Elimination of unsuitable settings which may find their way into the movement through unauthorized agencies. War against trash, preservation of definite national socialist aspect in the settings for celebrations, the prevention of mystic and pseudoreligious falsification of our ideology, As a result of prodigious constructions by misguided cult devotees. Professional artists to be put to work following above mentioned directives. Suitable persons will be chosen by the Reichpropaganda leader in the central office of culture, as permanent co-workers, especially for the purpose of operating in specialized fields. Practical courses for cultivation of folk songs for the purpose of finding the proper personnel for the planning of activities in all organizations of the movement. The "Proposals for the Planning of National Socialist Celebrations" issued monthly by the Central Office for Culture will furnish the leaders of propaganda and central offices for culture, with the necessary material. Therein are also found appropriate instructions for the planning of discussion evenings, membership meetings, evening meetings of the Hitler Youth, evening gatherings of SA and SS comrades, in a manner befitting our creed and to avoid monotony. The unity of the Party and legitimate cohesion within the cultural sphere is guaranteed through the coordination of the important offices. The Reichpropaganda leader of the NSDAP is also president of the cultural association.

The Director of the office for culture of the Reich propaganda Directionate is also the director of Reich culture in the Reich Cultural Association.

5. Liaison Officer. The duty of the liaison officer is to centralize all business with Reichministries, officials, and public bodies, etc. Thus it is assured that the general principles of propaganda are brought to the knowledge of the appropriate Reich officials. In reverse, the liaison office brings all problems and instructions, that emanate from the Reich propaganda ministry to the knowledge of the Reich propaganda Directorate.

In order to co-ordinate the propaganda of both the party and the state, it is the duty of the liaison office to bring the general principles of the Reich propaganda directorate to the knowledge of the bodies subordinate to the Reichministry for national enlightenment and propaganda which are also associated with and administered by this Ministry.

The Gau, Office of Propaganda, as commissioner of the Gauleiter for the entire propaganda aspect of the national socialist movement, the Gauleiter Propaganda takes precedence over the Gau Propaganda Office.

For the purpose of carrying out the work of the district, the following leaders are under his jurisdiction as is the case with the Reich propaganda Directorate.

1. Director of active propaganda
2. " " films
3. " " radio
4. " " culture
5. " " The Gauring for national socialist propaganda and popular enlightenment.
6. Liaison Officer.

The duties technically correspond to those of the Reichpropaganda Directorate.

The Gauleiter Propaganda is also director of national culture of the Reich cultural association. In this way it is assured that the cultural will of the national socialist movement is carried out even in the most insignificant parts of the Reich Cultural association.(Reich Music Association, Reich Association of Fine Arts, Reich Literary Association, Reich Press Association, Reich Film Association, Reich Radio Association.

The Gauleiter Propoganda is also, in most instances, Director of the National Office for enlightenment of the people and propaganda.

The District (Kreis) Propaganda Office.

The Director of District.propaganda is the commissioner of the Kreisleiter for the entire propaganda aspect of the party within this district (Kreis)

The following are the responsibility of the Director:-

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1. Active propaganda.
2. Films
3. Radio
4. Culture
5 Kreisring for national socialist propaganda and popular enlightenment.
6. Liaison office.

The liaison office maintains the connection between the Landrats and Regional (Bezirk) offices.

The duties technically correspond to those of the Gau Propoganda Office (according to need).

The Director of the Local Group Propaganda.

The Director of the Local Group Propaganda is responsible to the Party Functionary of the local group for the entire propaganda aspect of the movement.

In order to execute his duties, specialists on culture, films and radio are subordinate to him. He solves all problems of active propaganda, direct and he must also remain in constant communication with the appropriate mayor and chairman of the district council respectively. In addition to that he maintains contact with the organizations and associate groups.

The duties technically correspond to those of the office of district propaganda as may be needed.

The Leader of the Branch (Stützpunkt)

Propaganda.

His sphere of activity corresponds with that of the leader of the local group propaganda.

The Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP Offices of the Press and Commissioners

In his decree of February 28, 1934, the Fuehrer formulated the sphere of activity reserved for the Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP, the decree of the Fuehrer is as follows:

I. The Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP is vested with the following powers:

   1. He determines on my behalf the general policy of the entire editorial work within the party press. Moreover, he is as my Chief of press the final authority for all press releases of the party and all offices.

   2. The editorial Staff of the Party Press as well as Gau journalists of the NSDAP are subordinate to the Chief

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of the Reich press as far as work is concerned. He has the right to interfere in all personal questions.

3. All existing press divisions, press bureaus, etc., existing within the party or within its subsidiary or subordinate organizations (political organization, SA and SS., Hitler Youth, German labour front), regardless of the particular organizational status of their work in the field of publishing, are subordinate to the Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP and responsible to him.

4. The Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP approves all news services and correspondence, which are issued by one of the offices of the NSDAP or regarded as national socialist.

The Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP can take all necessary measures for the execution of his duties.

Berlin, February 28, 1934. Signed: Adolf Hitler.

Corresponding with this order of the Fuehrer, the Office of the Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP is the central office for all the political publishing activity of the party.

II. The technical authorities directly subordinate are:

1. The Chief editors of the party press. They are the responsible editorial leaders of the National Socialist party papers owned by the party and are directly responsible to the Chief of the Reichpress as regards their editorial work. They have to be confirmed by the Chief of the Reichpress and they can have the rank of a leader of a district (Gau) office.

2. The press representatives of the individual offices of the Reich Government. They take care of the press interests of the larger organizations and party offices within the framework of the editorial and political principles of the Chief of the Reichpress.

3. The journalistic-political organ of the NSDAP.

a) Editor-in-Chief of the Office of the District Press: The office of the district press is that office of the district (Gau) which with the help of the party offices of the district, subordinate to it and associated with it as regards problems of journalism, represents the interests of the party through the medium of the papers and periodicals published in this district. This representation of interests involves particularly the progressive cooperation of the whole journalistic life of the district.

The office of the district press has the following functions to perform:

<u>News and Information Service</u>;

The office of the district press furnishes the newspapers, by means of the regularly appearing National Socialist Gau Service, with all the news material in regard to all Party arrangements and events in

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in the district. Moreover, its news information service, based on records is at the disposal of all papers for dealing with all questions, concerning the party.

The Personal News Service

The office of the district press makes information accessible to editors through press conferences, receptions with functionaries of the individual party offices, etc. It informs the editorial boards of the district of the special journalist political wishes of the Gauleitungen.

Information given to the party press:

The office of the district press, on the basis of reports of the political press organ, informs the editorial boards of the party press about the wishes of the readers in regard to newspaper technique. Moreover, it is in charge of local reporting of party affairs and educates the editorial board and press officials as regards newspaper technique.

b) The editor of the district (Kreis) press and the head of the local group (STÜTZPUNKT):

The editor of the district press and the head of the local group respectively have duties that are technically derived from those of the Head of the Office of the district press. Permission to publish must, however, in all cases be granted through the head of the office of the district press. Press representatives of the organizations and offices can also be requested here. In the hands of the press chiefs of the local groups, who can have the rank of a head of the office of a local group, there lies, above all, the reporting of local party news, namely, the journalistic evaluation of the entire social service work of the local group, formulated in accord with the directives of the political journalistic service.

III. In order to carry out his duties, the Chief of the Reich press has established the following bureaus in Berlin, as well as in Munich:

1. The press personnel bureau with the office in Munich. The press personnel bureau works out all personal questions, especially that concerning the conferring of the "party press armband" upon proved national socialist editors. (The armband is to be worn on the left forearm only on special occasions). Moreover in a special department the official gazette of the Reich Government is being prepared.

2. The political press bureau with its office in Berlin. The political press bureau concerns itself with the general principles regarding the work of the party press as well as the entire use of the political press organ of the party.

The head of the political press bureau has also been chosen by the chief of the Reich press as his commissioner for the entire press service system of the party and exercises the right of controlling and vetoing all press releases, which are issued by party bureaus or those which are regarded as national socialist.

The head of the political press bureau is editor-in-chief of the national socialist party press service (N.S.K.) The NSK is the only official press service of the NSDAP and it alone is empowered to publish

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in the name of the party, for all Reich Government offices, including their subsidiary and subordinate organizations. The NSK as press service is at the disposal of all the editorial staffs of the whole German press.

The political press bureau has its headquarters in the NS press House in Berlin. In the NS Press House all party papers are represented by their own Berlin editors.

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The Reich Director of the Press

Duty

The Reich Director of the Press has to perform the duties of a publisher and politician (verlagspolitische Aufgaben).

He is commissioned to furnish the German people with a press, which owes allegiance to them and is responsible to them and which is to reflect the life and the experiences of the German community. Furthermore, the Reich Director of the Press has the duty of taking the necessary measures to enforce the demands made on him as publisher and politician which are laid down in the program of the NSDAP under point 23 and to see that they are carried out. The latter applies especially to the decree of April 25, 1935 relative to "the preservation of the independence of the newspaper publishing business" and to the "closing of newspaper publishing houses for the purpose of eliminating unhealthy conditions of competition". Finally he is commissioned to publish all the standard literature for the national socialist movement.

Authority

The Reich Director of the Press is authorized by the Führer to take all necessary measures for the execution of his duty and he has the following powers:

1. The recognition of periodic publications as official party organs.

2. The decision concerning the founding and the appearance of periodic publications, which are published by party members, even when they do not aspire to recognition as official party organs.

3. a) The issue of general regulations for the whole publishing business to the entire press published by party members. The regulations are valid as orders, as long as nothing else is laid down by the Reich Director of the Press.

b) The decision over all questions of publication whose significance is a matter of principle and extends beyond the individual publication, when he takes this decision upon himself. The publications in these instances are obliged to submit these questions to the final decision of the Reich Director of the Press.

c) The inspection at any time of all official party publications and their entire economic organization and direction, as well as the right and power of exercising influence.

The responsibility of the individual publishers for the direction of the publishing business is not affected thereby.

4. The employment of responsible directors and their deputies only takes place by the Reich Director of the press, who has to decide the person and the contract. The Reich Director of the Press decides whether the existing contract is to be continued or dissolved. The Reich Director of the Press is also empowered to appoint commissioners for directing publication, and their directives are to be followed by the publishers' staffs and by the entire firm. The right of appointing commissioners over the publishers' staffs is reserved for the Reich Director.

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Subordination.

The following are subordinate to the Reich Director of the Press:

1. The governing board of the Reich Director of the Press. The governing board sponsors and inspects the NS district publications. These are the ones recognized as party organs and as party newspapers which are exclusively party property. The directors of the NS district publications are political leaders on the staff of the district leader (Gauleiter) and are personally and officially subordinate to him. From a professional point of view the directors of the N.S. district publications are exclusively subordinate to the Reich Director of the Press. His approval is necessary for changes of personnel. Lower classifications in districts, etc.do not exist.

2. The central publishing house of the NSDAP with its publications:

   Völkischer Beobachter, Der Angriff, Illustrierter Beobachter, Der S.A. - Mann, das Schwarze Korps, N.S. - Funk und Bewegung, Funktechnischer Vorwärts, Der Arbeitsmann, Die H.J., Die Bewegung, Die Brennessel, N.S. - Monatshefte, Die N.S. - Gemeinde, Der Schulungsbrief, Unser Wille und WEG, Aufklärungs- und REDNERINFORMATIONS - Material, Reichsplanung, Deutsche Presse, Verordnungsblatt der Reichsleitung der NSDAP, Der Parteirichter, Mitteilungsblatt der Kommission für Wirtschafts-politik, Das Parteiarchiv, Der S.A. - Führer (as well as the entire literature of the movement.)

The Reich director of the press is at the same time President of the Reich Press Association. In the following organizations, which are not party bureaus, the Reich Director of the Press is represented by a commissioner who has to direct the supervision of and the liaison with these organizations:

Reichassociation of German Newspaper Publishers.
Reichassociation of German Publishers of Periodicals.
Professional Association of the Radio-Press.
Professional Group of Student Publications.
Professional Group of the Youth Press.
Professional Staff of the Catholic Church Press
Reich Association of the Evangelical Press.
Reich Association of the German Press and Information Bureau, Incorporated.
Association of German Newspaper and Periodical Wholesalers.
Reich Association for the Recruiting of Periodical Trade.
Reich Professional Staff of the German Newspaper and Periodical Trade.
Reich Association of German Railway Station Booksellers.
Reich Association of German Reading Circle Proprietors.
Reich Association of German Newspaper Stenographers.
Reich Association of the German Press
Professional Staff of Publishing House Employees.
German Book Publishers. (Organized Brokers' Association and League of Reich German Book Publishers).
Recruiting Office of German Economy .

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The Chief of the Foreign Press

I. The Chief of the Foreign Press of the NSDAP is the highest party functionary for all matters affecting the foreign press. He is subordinate to the Fuehrer and his deputy. He is in charge of the governing body of all foreign Party Press Bureaus.

II. The offices of the chief of the foreign press are at the disposal of all party offices, organizations, and associated groups in all matters affecting the foreign press. (For example, instruction concerning German and and foreign papers and periodicals abroad as well as foreign press correspondents in Germany.)

III. The Chief of the foreign press has offices in Berlin, corresponding to the office of the Fuhrer and his deputy in Berlin (with Referat: United States of North America) and Munich. The main office is in Berlin.

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Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP

I. 1. The foreign political office (APH) of the NSDAP includes two different fields of operation: one domestic, the other foreign, in character.

2. In the domestic field, the APA is entrusted with the task of introducing the foreign political aims and endeavours of the National Socialist State into all offices and organizations of the party.

3. In the foreign field, the APA is entrusted with the task of enlightening those in foreign lands and especially the foreigners who visit Germany or remain there as foreign correspondents, of the nature and aims of National Socialism in order to arouse thereby the understanding of other people for the fundamental needs of the German people and to convince foreign nations that National Socialism in Germany desires peace for progress and peace with other nations without at the same time rejecting the defence of their right to existence.

II. 1. The APA is divided into three main offices:

A. Office for Foreign Referats with the Main Offices
   a) England and Far East
   b) Near East
   c) South East
   d) North
   e) Old Orient
   f) Controls, personnel questions, etc.

B. Office of the German Academic Exchange Service.

   In order to effect as close cooperation as possible between the German academic exchange service and the party, the president of the German academic exchange service is chief official in the APA.

C. Office of Foreign Commerce.

2. Moreover, there is in the APA a main office for the press service and an educational office.

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The Commissioner of the Führer for the Surveillance of the Whole Spiritual and Ideological Education of the NSDAP.

In order to effect the surveillance of the whole spiritual and ideological education of the NSDAP the Commissioner makes use of the following offices:

1. Chief of Staff
2. Office of artistic development
3. Philosophy and pedagogy
4. Central office of national and ancient history
5. Historical Referat
6. Referat for Aryan ideology
7. Referat for Nordic questions
8. Central office for educational questions.
9. Referat for collection of material and curriculum (surveillance).
10. Referat Organisations
11. Central office for the cultivation of literature
12. Referat ideological information
13. Organisation and business administration
14. Press Office
15. Association for the Education of the whole movement

For the purpose of promulgating an ideological train of thought, the Commissioner publishes the periodical "NS Monthly Magazine."

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Colonialpolitical Office

For the treatment of all colonialpolitical and colonial economic questions within the national socialist movement and its press, the colonialpolitical office only issues general principles and instructions (see point 2 of the decree of the Führer's Deputy 17/34, series 71).

The colonialpolitical office is operated only as an office in the Reich Government of the NSDAP.

p. 337

Official Party Board of Examiners for the Protection of NS Literature

I. The official Party Board of Examiners is not a censorship office, but an office for the protection and defense against pseudo-national socialist literature and it ensures that the National Socialist ideology is not misused by an unqualified man and commercially exploited in a way that deceives the public:

II. The official Party Board of Examiners gives an opinion on:

1. The NS literature in a narrower sense.

To this belongs the NS literature that has come into existence by its immediate identification with the movement. This literature, corresponding with national socialist ideology, is exclusively political.

2. Literature related to national socialism.

From the point of view of time, this covers a very broad field and includes the literature dealing with political thoughts and demands that lie within the line of national socialist development.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2983-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Verfuegung, Anordnungen, Bekanntgaben Vol. I

Ordinance for the execution of the decree of the Fuehrer concerning the position of the Head of the Party Chancellery. of 16 Jan. 1942.

On the basis of the decree of the Fuehrer concerning the position of the Head of the Party Chancellery of 29 May 1941 (Reich Laws, vol. I, page 295) the following is enacted:

I

1) The cooperation of the party in lawmaking results exclusively through the Head of the Party chancellery, insofar as the Fuehrer does not prescribe something else. Also proposals and incentives for lawmaking from the party, its branches and affiliated organizations may be forwarded only through the Head of the Party Chancellery to the proper Supreme Offices of the Reich.

2) In the same way the cooperation of the party in processing of the personnel records of officials results exclusively through the Head of the Party Chancellery.

II

In every case the Head of the Party Chancellery has the position of a participating Reich minister in the work of lawmaking. He is therefore to be granted permission from the outset by the Supreme Offices of the Reich in preparation of the Reich laws, of decrees and ordinances of the Fuehrer, of ordinances of the Ministerrat for national defense as well as of ordinances of the Supreme Offices of the Reich including executive orders and supplementary provisions. The same applies to approval of laws and ordinances of the regions (Laender) and to ordinances of Reich deputies (Statthalter).

III

In fundamental and political questions, particularly in such questions which concern the preparation, alteration or execution of laws, intercourse between the Supreme Offices of the Reich and the suprene offices of regions (Laender) which encompass several provinces, (Gaue) in the one hand and on the other hand the offices of the party. Its branches and affiliated organizations, takes place only through the Head of the Party Chancellery. Direct intercourse the Supreme Offices of the Reich and the suprene offices of the regions (Laender) with other offices of the party is not permissible in these cases. The same applies to processing of the personnel records of officials insofar as particular prescriptions therefor do not exist.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters, 16 January 1942
The Reich Minister and Head of the Reich Chancellery Dr. Sammers
The Head of the Party Chancellery N. Bormann

Duty Sphere of the Party Chancellery

R. 49/42
of 2.4.1942 In the executive decree of 16 January 1942 RGBL. I, page 35, appendix 1) supplementing the Fuehrer's decree concerning the position of the Head of the Party Chancellery of 29 May 1941 (RGBL, I, page 35, appendix,) the powers of the Head of the Party Chancellery in relation to the Supreme Offices of the Reich are made clear. This permits me to summarige again the regulations enacted thus far for the sphere of the Party.

The Party Chancellery is an office of the Fuehrer. He makes use

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2383-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

of it for the leadership of the NSDAP, which leadership he has again completely and exclusively taken over since 12 May 1941....

..... Further, as Head of the Party Chancellery in the realm of the State by decree of the Fuehrer of 19 May 1941 on the basis of the law for safeguarding the unity of party and State, representation of the party relative to the Supreme Offices of the Reich has been given to me. From this arise the following powers which were affirmed anew by the ordinance for the execution of the decree of the Fuehrer concerning the position of the Head of the Party Chancellery of 16 January 1942 (RGBL.,1942',PAGE 35).

1. Participation in Reich and regional (Land) lawmaking inclusive preparation of Fuehrer decrees. The Head of the Party Chancellery puts into effect the role of the party as protector of national socialist ideology (Fuehrer decree of 27.7.1934 and of 6.4.1935).

The Head of the Party Chancellery is to be granted participation from the outset by the Supreme Offices of the Reich in the preparation of Reich laws, of decrees and ordinances of the Fuehrer, of ordinances of the Ministerrat for national defense as well as of ordinances of the Supreme Offices of the Reich including executive orders and supplementary provisions. The same applies to approval of laws and ordinances of the regions (Laender) and to ordinances of Reich deputies (Statthalter).

2. Participation of the party in personnel matters of officials and leaders of the Labor Service (Arbeitsdienstfuehrer) the appointment of whom the Fuehrer has reserved for himself (decree of the Fuehrer of 24.9.1935, RGBL, I, page 1002 and of 10.7.1937, RGBL I, page 769). Participation of the party in the remaining State personnel records is turned over to the Gauleiters by the decree of the Fuehrer to supplement the decree concerning appointment of officials and termination of the official relationship of 26.3.1942 (RGBL I, page 153).

3. Securing the influence of the party on the self-administration of regional bodies (Gebietskoerperschaften) (par. 18 German Community Ordinance, par. 3, paragr. 5 of the First Ordinance for Execution of the Ostmark law of 10 June 1939 and paragr. 2, paragr 5 of the First Ordinance for Execution of the Sudetengau law of 10 June 1939).

Since all the powers which belonged to the former deputy of the Fuehrer in the realm of the State according to hitherto existing laws, ordinances, decrees, statutes and other regulations have been transferred to me, all previous regulations concerning intercourse of party offices with the Supreme Offices of the Reich and the supreme offices of regions (Laender) which encompass several provinces (Gaue) are still valid. Accordingly the cooperation of the party in lawmaking and in the processing of personnel records of officials through the Supreme Offices of the Reich results exclusively through the party chancellery. Also proposals and incentives for lawmaking from the party, its branches and offiliated organizations may be forwarded only through the Head of the Party Chancellery to the proper Supreme Offices of the Reich.

Direct intercourse between the Supreme Offices of the Reich and the supreme offices of the regions (Laender) which encompass several provinces (Gaue) on the one hand, and on the other hand the offices of the party, its branches and affiliated organizations, in fundamental and political questions, particularly such which concern the preparation, alteration, or execution of laws, as well as the processing of the personnel records of officials, is now as heretofore not permissible.

[illegible]

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2383-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

These prescriptions were instituted by the Fuehrer expressly to secure unified representation of the Party. They are therefore to be observed absolutely. I have for my part dirctd that at regular periods the offices of Reich leadership be informed in special conferences about the lawmaking work under way, tthat suggestions and incentives from these offices be accepted at the conferences, and that the party offices competent at the time be given a part in the processing of individual questions in a most thorough going manner.

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pages 32-33:

A. 170/39
of 15.9.1939 Concentration of all Powers of the Party in the War

The task of political leadership assigned to the party in the war requires the strongest concentration of all its powers.

I therefore direct:

1. The Sovereign bearer (Hoheitstraeger) of the NSDAP (Gauleiter, Kreisleiter, Ortsgruppenleiter) bears responsiblity for the political conduct and attitude of the population in his sphere of authority. It is his right and his duty to take or to order all measures which are necessary for the frictionless fulfillment of his political tasks or for the elimination of harm within the party. He is responsible solely to his superior functionary.

2. The local Sovereign bearer (Gauleiter, Kreisleiter, Ortsgruppenleiter) has the right to draft for assistance every member of the party, its branches (by arrangement with the locally competent branch leader) and affiliated organizations. In this connection he is required to consider professional activity with special appraisal of its war value.

3. The leaders of affiliated organizations as well as the leaders of the party women's organization are subordinated to the sovereign bearer (Hoheitstraeger) politically, functionally, disciplinarily, and personally. They receive their directions on the part of functionally competent offices of the superior department through their appropriate commander. The local leaders of the NSD.- Dozentenbund and the NSD.- Studentenbund are subordinated to the appropriate authority (Hoheitstraeger) in the same way.

4. The formations of the NSDAP, with exception of the SS, for whom special provisions apply, are subordinated to the sovereign bearer (Hoheitstraeger) politically and in respect to commitment. Responsibility for the leadership of the units rests in the hands of the unit leader.

5. The leaders and co-workers of the above named offices in the provinces (Gaue) and districts (Kreise) and in the - should they exist - Ortsgruppen place themselves at the disposal of the sovereign bearer (Hoheitstrager) for the taking over of other duties insofar as they are free from military service.

6. Commitment for tasks of war importance takes place exclusively tarough the commander (Hoheitstraeger). All requests from offices outside the party are to be directed only to the Kreisleiter, in larger tasks to the Gauleiter.

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page 238:

Organization
General Organizations questions.
Assumption of new Tasks by Organizations and associations.

In order to be able to care for the whole German people in all

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2383-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF CONSEL
(cont.)

realms of life the NSDAP, after the taking of power, created ... new organizations, the affiliated organizations of the party.....

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page 310-311:

Party Schools

Decree of 15.1.1937 — Adolf Hitler Schools approved as preparatory schools for the training schools (Ordensburgen) of the Fuehrer.

As NSK reports, the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor has issued the following decree:

Following a report of the Reich Organisation Leader of the NSDAP and the Youth Leader of the German Reich I approve that the newly-to-be-created National Socialist schools, which are at the same time to serve as preparatory schools for the National Socialist Training Schools (Ordensburgen) shall bear my name.

Berlin, 15 January 1937

Signed: Adolf Hitler

As the Youth Press Service ascertains, the two Reich leaders, Dr. Ley and Baldur v. Schirach make the following interpretation of the Fuehrer's proclamation:

Based on a plan prepared by us the Fuehrer issued the above decree concerning the Adolf Hitler schools of the NSDAP. The NSDAP and Hitler-Jugend have thereby received a new, tremendous task, which reaches far beyond the present time into the distant future.

More specific details concerning the Adolf-Hitler schools are being made public today. However, to avoid unclarity, we make known the following fundamentals.

1. The Adolf Hitler schools are units of the Hitler Jugend and are conducted responsibly by the latter. Study material, study plan, and teaching staff are determined by the undersigned Reich leaders in uniformity within the Reich (reichseinheitlich).

2. The Adolf Hitler school comprises six classes. Entrance usually follows after completion of the 12th year of life.

3. Admittance into the Adolf Hitler schools is obtained by such youths as have proved themselves outstanding in the German youngvolk and are nominated by the pertinent authorities (Hoheitstraeger).

4. School training in Adolf Hitler schools is free.

5. Supervision of schools belongs to the leadership privileges of the Gauleiter of the NSDAP. He either exercises them himself or hands over the exercise thereof to the Gau (province) office for education.

6. After completing the graduation examination the Adolf-Hitler student has every profession in the party and the State open to him.

The Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP

SIGNED: Dr. Ley

The Youth Leader of the German Reich

SIGNED: Baldur vl Schirach

Admittance of Adolf Hitler Students to the Universities
(Hochschulen)

The final examination of Adolf Hitler School students is on a par with the entrance certificate of the university and authorizes study at all German universities (Hochschulen). A corresponding decree will be published shortly in the official organ of the Reich Ministry for Science, Education and Folk culture.....

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page 419-421:

Copy.

Law against illegal broadcasting
of 24 November 1937

The government of the Reich has passed the following law which is hereby published:

I

Threat of Punishment

(1) The illegal broadcaster will be punished by confinement in a penitentiary.

(2) In less severe cases the punishment is imprisonment.by

II

Illegal broadcaster

An illegal broadcaster is:

1. Whoever constructs or operates a radio sending apparatus without a previous grant from the German Postal Service;

2. Whoever has a grant from the German Postal Service to construct or operate a radio sending apparatus, but employs the apparatus for broadcasts which are not permitted but the grant from the German Postal Service;

3. Whoever employs a radio receiving apparatus against its prescription for the sending of information, signs, pictures, or sounds.

III

Illegal broadcasting through negligence .

Whoever commits one of the acts in paragr.2 through negligence will be punished by imprisonment.

IV

Manufacture, distribution, posession
of radio sending installations.

(1) In the same manner as an illegal broadcaster will be punished.

1. Whoever manufactures a radio sending apparatus without having a grant from the German Postal Service.

2. Whoever imports, offers for sale, distributes, or in other ways provides other persons with radio sending apparatus in working order without having a grant from the German Postal Service.

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3. Whoever takes a radio sending apparatus in working order into his posession, custody, or safekeeping, and posessen..

Neither a grant from the German Postal Service for the posession, custody or safekeeping of said apparatus nor a grant from the German Postal Service for the construction and operation of said apparatus nor a grant according to No's 1 or 2.

(2) A radio sending apparatus in working order may not be taken into posession, custody or safekeeping on the basis of a grant according to paragr. 1, No's 1 or 2 when the grant specifies otherwise or is limited to other radio sending installations.

(3) If one of the actions described in paragr. 1 is committed through negligence the punishment shall be imprisonment.

(4) The grants (paragr. 1) are revocable; they can be issued with injunctions (grant- and permit conditions).

V

Radio sending apparatus

(1) What radio sending installations are is determined by the the provisions of the broadcasting law (law concerning broadcasting installations of 14 January 1928, RGBL I, page 8).

(2) A radio sending apparatus is considered in working order even when individual replaceable parts or individual connections are missing or were again removed.

VI

Authorization, sending permission
a grant in the sense of the above provisions may also be designated as an authorization or permit.

VII Confiscation

(1) Articles which were intended or employed for illegal broadcasting will be confiscated without consideration of whom they belong to.

(2) The judge may waive confiscation when the act was committed through negligence or when the articles were intended or employed for illegal broadcasting without the authorized person's fault.

(3) In the cases of paragr. 4 those radio sending installations may be confiscated which were manufactured, imported, offered for sale, distributed or given away or were in the posession, custody, or safekeeping of the perpetrator.

(4) The confiscation may be ordered independently when no specific person can be prosecuted or sentenced but aside from that the prerequisites of paragraphs 1, 3 are met.

VIII

Provisions for execution

The Minister of the Postal Service issues the legal and administrative provisions necessary for execution (of the law).

IX

Transitional provisions

(1) Whoever at the time this law takes affect manufactures, imports, offers for sale, distributes, or otherwise gives to other persons, or has in his posession radio sending installations without posessing

the grant required according to paragr. 4 shall request the grant in writing from a Reich Postal management within the time to be determined according to paragr. 3. If he has requested the grant within the specified time he may, until a decision is reached concerning the grant, continue to manufacture, import, offer for sale, distribute, give away, retain in his posession, custody or safekeeping said installations.

(2) Party offices of affiliated organizations must, within the time limit (paragr. 1), place the installations and apparatus at the disposal of the Party chancellery. Prescriptions concerning the installations or decisions concerning a grant according to paragr. 4 will in these cases be made jointly by the Head of the Party Chancellery, the Reich Postal Minister and the Reich Minister of War.

X

Taking effect

This law takes effect on the day of its publication.
Berlin, 24 November, 1937

Der Fuehrer
signed: Adolf Hitler
The Reich Postal Minister
signed: Ohnesorge
The Reich Minister of Justice
signed: Dr. Guertner

page 4 7-468:

Sphere of duty of the official party examining commission for protection of National Socialist literature.

A.
of 13.4.1934.

Recently a great variety of forms have produced in increasing numbers books and writings which concern themselves with the nature and goal of the National Socialist movement in the treatment of political, economic, cultural and general ideological problems as well as with historical, and particularly biographical presentation of leading personages of the NSDAP. although a not inconsiderable number of these books is written without the necessary factual knowledge and treats the problems and subject - matter incompletely and inadequately or also in non-National Socialist ways of thinking, they are judged indiscriminately by the public as serious contributions to National Socialist literature on the basis of their titles and presentation. Thereby they are fitted to present to the people a totally false picture of the development and objectives of the movement.

The NSDAP has the sovereign right and the duty to be on guard that the National Socialist heritage of ideas should not be counterfeited by unauthorized persons and employed for business purposes in a manner leading astray the general public.

Starting today thes is created an official "Examining commission for the protection of National Socialist literature."

The commission, which will work in closest coordination with the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and propaganda and the deputy charged with surveillance of the total spirital and ideological training of the party and all politically coordinated organizations as well as the movement "Strength through Joy", has the task of examining all books and writings on the subject.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2383-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

Books of the indicated contents may be publicized as National Socialist in the title, the makeup, in publishing notices or even in the prensentation itself only when they have been placed before the examining commission and bear its certification of approval (Unbedenklichkeitsvermerk).

The NSDAP expects that manuscripts which have National Socialist problems and subject matter as themes will be offered for publication first of all to the central party publishing office, which is the property of the NSDAP.....

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page 469:

6) If no doubts exist after completion of the examination, the approved writings will be accepted in the catalog of National Socialist literature. The publishing firm thereby receives the right to make the following notation in the book:

" This book, respectively this article, is evaluated as a serious contribution to National Socialist literature by the official party examining commision fr the protection of National Socialist literature and has been entered as No. - in the official party catalog.

A 4/36
of 6.1.1936

Executory orders from the official party examining commission for the protection of National Socialist Literature are considered important party service.

In the course of the development of the work of the "official party examining commission for prolection of National Socialist Literature" I order:

The official party examining commission may entrust specific tasks to party offices or individual party members within its sphere of work, that is, the examination of National Socialist literature, the creation of a N. S. bibliography, and the setting up of official lectupships necessary for its work. The fulfillment of these tasks is considered important party service and is therefore in all cases to be taken case of quickly and carefully.

It is left to the lead of the official party examining commission to decide in detail in what manner be will summon party offices or party members for assistance.

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page 470-471:

A. 9/40
of 30.1.1940
(RVBL.)

According to given instructions I point out the wellunderstood duty of all party members and offices of the party, its branches and affiliated organizations to allow their writing to appear in the central publishing house of the NSDAP., Franz Eher's Successors. Documents that deal with questions of National Socialist ideology and with the party and its history as well as printed matter intended for inter-office use aretto be offered first of all to the central publishing house of the NSDAP for printing. The turnover (Schlagkraft) of the central publishing house of the NSDAP is of great significance to the political leadership.

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page 413:

R 41/39
of 13.4.1939

Distribution of "Mein Kampf"

The widest possible dissemination of the book "Mein Kampf" is the urgent duty of all offices of the party. Its branches and affiliated organizations. The effort should be made that some day every German family, even the poorest, will own this fundamental work of the Fuehrer.

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page 478-480:

A. 152/37
of 11.11.1937

Education

General

Fundamental questions of National Socialism.N

National Socialism as an idea builds on a few principles which consist on the one hand of faith in the inner laws of life given to the people by Creation and on the other hand of meeting all those conditions required for the fulfillment of the tasks given to this people.

We must hammer these fundamental principles into the German people, until German being and thinking which has so long been buried has become free again, and once again the assertion of the people's will to live is served by the activity of every German person, be this in science, art, in industry or any place in labor. These fundamental principles must be preserved clean and clear for centuries by the party. That is its great task. Our opponent will welcome nothing more than if National Socialism were to let itslelf be led astray from the preservation of these few National Socialist fundamentals, and should proceed to the unsteady field of scientific partial - and conflicting questions which, though they may be of significance in spiritual history, would of necessity have to become a burden of unbearable proportions politically.

Science is subordinated to development and experience; it amplifies and completes itself constantly by new perceptions and observations. National Socialism announces the immortal truths of our folk existence which were as valid a thousand years ago as they will be a thousand years hence.

The admonishing example of church dogmatism must warn us not to fall into the same error. The attachment of the Roman church to the teaching that the sun revolves around the earth brought immeasurable damage to its credibility.

Entering into scientific partial - or conflicting questions, the revival of political - ideological questions with departmental scientific interpretation in speeches and writings is therefore in the future to be abstained from. In matters of doubt the decision of the Fuehrer's deputy for supervision of total spiritual and ideological education of the NSDAP is to be obtained.

A.
of 19.11.1933

Unification of Educational and Propaganda Work in the Realm of Population Politics and Race Culture.

In order to maintain custody of unified educational and propaganda work in the realm of population - and race politics and in the future to prevent blunders in this work which may lead to serious inner and outer political results. I hereby order that in matters relating to this subject all party offices may only

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proceed in closest connection with the leader of the race-political office and according to his directives.

Under these regulations fall not only courses, meetings, etc. but also publication and distribution of periodicals, tracts and books with population - and race political contents.

The head of the race-political office is responsible to me for the realm of education and propaganda in population - and race-political questions. All party offices must follow his instructions in these matters.

A. 117/35
of 15.6.1935

Execution of the ideological education of the NSDAP.

The unified execution of ideological and spiritual education and training in the NSDAP, its branches and affiliated organizations is regulated hereby as follows:

1. The Fuehrer's deputy for all spiritual and ideological education in the NSDAP issues instructions giving direction and contents for all ideological education and training within the NSDAP, its branches and affiliated organization.

2.---...
3.---...
4. The Fuehrer's deputy for all spiritual and ideological education in the NSDAP has the right, in agreement with the Reich Education Leader (Reichsschulungsleiter), to summon all educational leader - and managers (Walter) regularly to courses and conferences concerning the contents and orientation of ideological education. His directives are to be observed in educational work.

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page 556-557:

A. 140/39
of 14.7.1939

Admittance of Pastors and Theology students into the NSDAP not possible.

In my ordinance No. 34/37 of 9.2.1937 I ruled that in order to prevent introduction of church-political contradictions into the movement and to avoid suspicion of a onesided attitude for or against are existing church organization, the admittance of members of the clerical profession into the party was to be avoided.

It has been shown that non-admittance of members of the clerical profession into the party does not suffice.

The Reich treasurer of the NSDAP took cognizance of this fact in his order No. 34/39 concerning the lifting of the membership restriction of 10.5.1939 by the specification that clericals as well as other citizens who have strong confessional ties may not be admitted into the party.

Beyond that I order that in the future party members who enter the clerical profession or who take up the study of theology must leave the party.

These students are not affected by this order who are primarily registered with another school and, without intending to enter the clerical profession later, attend individual lectures in the theological school.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2383-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

page 586-587:

V.
of 19.1.1939

Pre-and post-Military Trainning.

SA- Sport insignia elevated to SA- Defense insignia and made basis of pre-and portmilitary training. SA responsible for training.

Official book of rules of the supreme SA- Leadership, 9th year, Munich, 1 April 1939, No. 5.
Der Fuehrer.

In extension to my decree of 15 February 1935 and 18 March 1937 concerning the earning of the SA- Sport insignia and the annual repetition exercises I elevate the SA. Sport insignia to be SA. Defense insignia and make it the basis of pre- and post-military trainning.

I appoint the SA as custodian of this training. Every German man who has completed his 17th year of life and comes within the scope of the prerequisites for honorable military duty has the social duty of earning the SA. Defense insignia in preparation for military service.

The Hitler-Jugend classes are to be prepared, after the completion of their 16th year, for the earning of the SA. Defense insigni:

Soldiers honorably separated from active army duty and fit for service are to be incorporated into defense organizations for preservation of their spiritual and physical powers and to be attached to the SA insofar as they are not assigned to other branches of the party (SS,NSKK, NSFK.) for special training and will take their defence toughening on the basis of the SA- Defense insignia.

Organization and training are to take the requirements of the Wehrmacht into consideration.

The chief of Staff of the SA. issues the necessary executive regulations in agreement with the supreme commanders of the branches of the Wehrmacht. He alone is responsible for their execution.

Party and State offices must support the SA. in this training effort and evaluate the certificate of posession of the SA. Defense insignia accordingly.

Berlin, 19 January 1939

signed: Adolf Hitler.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2383-PS

16 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT, 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2383,

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT
33779426

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2415-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 R. G. Bl. Part I Page 797

First decree for the implementation of the law relating to the Reich Chamber of Culture.

of 1 November 1933

Erste Verordnung sur Durchfuehrung des Reichskulturkammergesetzes.
vom 1. November 1933.

Pursuant to Sections 6 and 7 of the law relating to the Reich Chamber of Culture of 22 September 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I Page 661) the following is ordered:

I. Foundations of the chambers

Section 1.

When this decree will become effective the associations named as follows will become corporations of public law with the annexed designations:

1. the Reich-Cartel of the German musicians (reg. ass.)
   Reich-Chamber of Music
2. Reich-Cartel of Fine Arts
   Reich Chamber of Fine Arts
3. Reich Theatre Chamber
   Reich Theatre Chamber
4. Reich-association of German authors (reg. ass.)
   Reich-Chamber of Literature
5. Reich-Unions of the German Press
   Reich-Press-Chamber
6. National-Socialist Broadcasting Chamber (reg. ass.)
   Reich-Broadcasting Chamber

Section 2.

All the chambers enumerated in section 1 together with the Reich Film Chamber are united into a general corporation of public law with the designation Reich Chamber of Culture.

Section 3.

The Reich Chamber of Culture has the responsible task to promote the German Culture for people and Reich by the cooperation of its members in all fields of its activities under the leadership of the Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, to regulate the economical and social affairs of the cultural professions and to adjust to each other the aims of all the different groups belonging to it.

The Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda may assign special tasks to the Reich Chamber of Culture and its separate chambers. Section 7 sentence 2 of the law remains unaffected.

II. Competence of the Chamber

Section 4.

Whoever participates in the production, reproduction, spiritual or technical remodeling, circulation, preservation, sale or arrangement of sale of any work of culture, has to be a member of the single chamber which is competent for his activity.

As circulation is also considered the production and the sale of technical equipment for the purpose of circulation are considered.

signed: The Reichminister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda;

Dr. Goebbles

The Minister of Reich-Economy

Dr. Schmidt

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2415-PS
Continued

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2415-PS

18 November 1945

I, ARNE OLSEN, 2nd, Lt., AUS, O-2015976, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true partial translation of Document No. 2415-PS.

ARNE OLSEN
2nd Lt., AUS
O-2015976

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Pages 16-17, The Reich Ministry for the Enlightenment of the People and for Propaganda (Das Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda), Berlin, 1940, by Georg Wilhelm Mueller, Ministerial Counsellor (Ministerialrat) in the Reich Ministry for the Enlightenment of the People and for Propaganda.

5. German Press Division (Abteilung Deutsche Presse (DP).

The German Press Division (Abteilung Deutsche Presse) together with the Foreign Press Division (Abteilung Auslandspresse) forms the Press Division of the Reich Cabinet (Reichs regierung). Its task is to take care of the entire domestic press and to provide it with directions which made the division an efficient instrument in the hands of the Government (Staatsfuehrung). About 2,300 German daily newspapers and around 18,000 periodicals are today serving the interests of the community. Until the assumption of power (Machtuebernahme), most of those papers and periodicals were in the pay (standen in Dienste) of some special interests of a capitalistic nature or connected with party politics.

While the administrative functions whenever possible were discharged by the affiliated occupational branch associations (berufsstaendischen Fachverbaenden) and by the Central Press Chamber (Reichspressekammer), the German Press Division (Abteilung D.P) has been entrusted with the real leadership of the German press. In a daily press conference in a room of the Ministry, where all prominent papers of the Reich are represented, all necessary instructions are given. The practical use (Auswertung) of the general directions (Ausrichtung) in detail, is thus left absolutely to the individual work of the individual editors; it is therefore not at all true that the newspapers and periodicals are taken over as a monopoly by the German Press Division (Abteilung Deutsche Presse), or that essays and editorials are submitted to them by the Ministry.

The smaller newspapers and periodicals, which are not represented directly at the press conference, obtain their information in a different way. The publications of all other official agencies are moreover formed and directed likewise by the German Press Division (Abteilung D.P)

In order to enable the periodicals to make themselves familiar with the daily political problems of the newspapers, and to represent them more thoroughly, a special news correspondence (Informationskorrespondenz) is issued for them.

The Division also takes charge of the pictorial reporting (Bildberichterstattung) in so far as it directs the employment of pictorial reporters (Bildberichterstaater) for important events.

Finally, a main reference section (Hauptreferat) "Archives and Lectorate" (Archiv und Lektorat) is attached to the Division, which by production of newspapers clippings, extracts and summaries of the contents of domestic and foreign papers and periodicals, establishes the basis for the entire work of the division.

The entire Supreme Reich authorities (hoechsten Reichsbehoerden) currently and, if necessary, individually.

In a special section working day and night service, all news, inquiries, suggestions and further inquiries are constantly collected. It is certainly the nerve center of the Division. (Hier liegt gewissermassen der Zentralnerv der Abteilung). All newspapers represented in Berlin, are amongst the permanent customers of this section.

By these measures and by constantly educating Germans in the editorial profession in the National Socialist spirit, it was ensured that the German press would stand as a united fighting front (geschlossener Dampffront) in all vital problems of the German nation, and that even in war time we could renounce that pre-censorship, which in the ostensibly "free" democracies of the West, leads to the fact that the newspapers have to appear with large white spaces.

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From Pages 22-23, The Reich Ministry for the Enlightenment of the People and for Propaganda (Das Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda) Berlin, 1940, by Georg Wilhelm Mueller, Ministerial Counsellor (Ministrerialrat) in the Reich Ministry for the Enlightenment of the People and for Propaganda.

9. Radio Division (Rundfunkabteilung RFk.)

The Radio Division (Rundfunkabteilung) is the Commanding Center (Befehlszentrale) of the German Radio System. It elaborates the entire planning for the whole of the German Radio and Television system, in accordance with the political and cultural directives issued by the Minister, and issues orders to the subordinate units and makes suggestiona to other agencies of the Reich. (Dienststellen des Reiches).

Due to the fact that the director (Leiter) of the Division is simultaneously Reich Director of Radio in the Reich-Propaganda-Management of the National Socialist party and chairman of the German Radio Cooperative Association (Radioeconomy) (Vorsitzender der Deutschen Rundfunkarbeitsgemeinschaft (Rundfunkwirtschaft)), the centralized direction of the entire German Radio system is guaranteed.

The Radio Division is subdivided intothe following Main Sections (Hauptsachgebiete):

a) Cultural Affairs and Radio Broadcasts for Foreign Countries. This section includes the cultural formation (kulturelle Gestaltung) of the German Radio, especially the work of the German Radio to Foreign countries, this means the following individual tasks:
Political Radio relays and transmission the formations of national holidays over the radio cultural exchange with other countries, establishment and maintenance of German Radio broadcasts abroad, scientific work on Radio, Radio for schools, cultural international affairs of the Radio, World Radio-Union, Radio and Press.

b) Special tasks (Sonderaufgaben). All mobilization tasks of the Radio, organization of the Radio system in case of war, use of Radio as a propaganda weapon.

C) Radio economy (Rundfunkwirtschaft), radio-law and radio propaganda. This section analysis with the help of statistics the development of the Radio and Television and systematically directs the economic, legal and propagandist measures leading to the expansion of the Radio.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2434 PS

17 November 1945

I, ENID M. STANDRING P/O, 52012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct extract translation of Document 2434 PS

ENID M. STANDRING
P/O, 52012

H1104 - 0050

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2434(A)-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXCERPTS OF:
Das Reichsuinis terium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propanganda
Von Georg Weihelm Muller

"The Reichminstry for the people's Enlightenment and Propaganda. "
Junker und Duennhaupt Verlag/Berlin
1940.

.....Through the decree, concerning the creation of the Reichminstry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, dated 13 March 1933, the basis for a central government agency for Enlightenment and Propaganda was created, the like of which, heretofore existed nowhere in the world. The responsibility for creating, organizing and directing the agency was given to the conquerór of "Red" Berlin, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, who already since 1929 had been in charge of Reich propaganda for the NSDAP.

Dr Goebbels started his difficult and responsible office immediately after appointment as "Reichminister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda" in the former Friedrich Leopold Palais at 8-9 Wilhelmsplatz, formerly the offices of the press department of the interim governments. Without being guided by any precedence, he started to build up this newn kind of Reichministry, bthenduties of which were to deal with all affairs of enlightenment and propaganda amongst the population concerning the policy of the Reich Cabinet, Reichregierung, and Germany's national reconstruction, particularly all phases of cultural influences upon the nation, advertising for the State, for cultural interprises, for economy and tourist trade. Furthermore, this office has the responsibility for informing the public at home and abroad about the above matters and for administering all visitations which serve such purposes. At the same time this ministry shall not only be the voice of the government, but also its listening post. It must submit reports about unfavorable conditions and advise the government whether the effect of its decrees corresponds to its original intentions.....

Page 7 line 25-35
.....The following chronological table covering the most important events in the history of the department may give some idea as to its development and its manifold activities:

19 May 1933:	Law for theprotection of National Symbols
23 June 1933:	Creation of the National Committee for tourist Traffic.
30 June 1933:	Definition of the tasks of the Ministry by decree of the Fuehrer.
4 July 1933:	Law for the Protection of Music, Creation of a unified company for utilization of music (STAGMA)
July 1933:	Creation of Regional offices of the Ministry in every Gau of the NSDAP (now called Reich propaganda offices)
14 July 1933:	Creation of a preliminary film office.
12 September 1933:	Creation of a committee for propagandizing German industry.
13 September 1933:	Order of the Fuehrer to one minister to carry out the winter relief campaign of the German people.
22 September 1933:	Law for creation of a National Cultural Office (Reichskulturkammer)
4 October 1933:	Law for editors
15 November 1933:	Solemn inauguration of the National cultural office in the Philharmony at Berlin
18 January 1934:	The Reich taking over the people's theater. (Theater des volkes)
16 February 1934:	Changing of the laws concerning movies along National Socialist principles
1 May 1934:	The National Prize for Books and Movies given out for the first time.
15 May 1934:	Law pertaining to theaters
28 June 1934:	The government takes over the Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin.
1 July 1934:	Creation of a Reich office for Publications. (Reichsschrifttumstelle)
1 July 1934:	The government takes over the German Opera House.

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July 1934:	The government takes over the administration of the Leipzig Fair.
22 July 1935:	The government takes over the people's Opera located in the "Theater des Westens."
1 August 1935:	Government takes over "Deutsches Theater" in Wiesbaden.
14 October 1935:	Decreed by the Fuehrer creating one office of Reich Deputy for Artistic Creations. (Reichsbeauftragter fuer kuenstliche Formgebung.)
11 December 1935:	Definition of duties in the field of television by decree of the Fuehrer.
26 March 1936:	Creation of an association for tourist business in the Reich.
3 April 1936:	Defintion of the authority of the Ministry of Police in its field through decision of the Fuehrer.
11 July 1936:	Law concerning the showing of foreign films.
29 October 1936:	Creation of the Dr. Goebbels foundation .
1 December 1936:	Law concerning the Winter Relief Campaign
30 January 1937:	Creation of a National Prize for Art and Science
9 September 1937:	Elevating the regional offices of the Ministry (Landesstellen) to National Offices with the title Offices for Reichs Propaganda (Reichspropaganda Aemter)
30 September 1937:	Making the Institute of Political Sciences a government institution.(Hochschule fuer Politik)
1 March 1938:	Making provisions for the care of retired actors.
18 March 1938:	Creation of the German Film Academy.
31 March 1938:	Creating a Reich Propaganda Office for Austria.
1 May 1938:	Making provisions for retired members of the "Kultur-Orchester"
28 May 1938:	Creating a national music prize.
31 May 1938:	Law for the withdrawal of degenerate are(Entartete Kunst)
14 June 1938:	Laying the foundation stone for the house of German tourist.
12 July 1938;	Creation of seven Reich propaganda offices in Austria.
28 November 1938:	Opening a Reich propaganda office in Sudetenland.
26 January 1939:	National Radio Prize.
27 January 1939:	Creating an office the the State Secretary for Tourism.
20 March 1939:	Foundation of Reich Archives for pictures and phonograph records
1 September 1939:	Decree about special measures concerning the Radio.

Page 10 L. 14-19

.....

It is no accident, therefore, that the great majority of official office workers and other personnel of the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda consists of reliable Nationalsocialist fighters of which almost 100 bear the golden badge of the party.

Page 11 L. 1-17

II. Leadership and Organization of the Ministry.

The head of the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda is Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels, who , at the same time, is Director for Reich propaganda of the NSDAP, President of the ReichsKulturkammer and Gauleiter of Berlin.
His office, together with the adjutant's office forms the connecting link between the various departments and to the outside.
Three State secretaries are in charge of this office:

A. The General State Secretary and permanent executive of the Minister.

B. The State Secretary and Reich press Chief.

C. The State Secretary and Director of German Tourism

Since the ministry is in charge of all fields having to do with the intellectual development of the nation, it has undergone a manifold branching off. The division into separate departments therefore, is very practical.

H1104-0052

1) Administrative Department

The administrative department has two kinds of tasks:

a. The administrationo of the own resources of the ministry,
b. The supervision over financial matters of the various agancies, bodies and societies which are active within the realm of the ministry.

Page 12 L. 11- 28

2) The Personnel Department.

The personnel department is the central agency which gives directives for a unified personnel polocy for the entire ministry, according to the ministers instructions and is responsible for their execution. It takes influences all important questions fall within the activities of the department concerning questions of rights of officials and employees working for public service.
It administers all personnel files of officials, employees, and manual workers of the ministry, about a thousand in all.
When assigning leading positions of all subordinate agencies etc, also the personnel administration is checked whether it is carried out according to regulations and whether there is a unified application of these regulations. In agreement with the corresponding departments it exercises a general supervision--another responsibility of the ministry--over the personnel policy of public artsinstitutions within the entire Reich as well as over principal policies of wages and salaries of the trades and professions belonging to the National Cultural Office (Reichskulturkammer).

Page 13

3) Legal Department.

The activity of the legal department consists mainly in dealing with judicial questions concerning the press, music, propaganda and other matters. This department is constantly in close touch with all fields of the ministry and it enjoys a special position since all departments have to deal with this one and only legal department. The main task of the legal department was and is to create athe judicial organizational form for this new great function of the state, known as "Public Enlightenment and Propaganda". Due to the liberal principles of freedom of opinion and freedom of the intellect art and literature--two fields which form an integral part for which the ministry is responsible--were until the seizure of power left to the indivudual and no state leadership was exercised upon them.

With this "Right of the Individual" nationalsicialism finished once and for all at the point where the general public, the people are endangered. The press, radio, film, theater, literature, music and creative art make only sense in part of a whole. To shape them according to this entity for the welfare of the entire nation forms one of the essential tasks of the ministry. The nuclear task of the law department is the creation and execution of a nationalsocialist cultural law. The professions and institutions of literature and art had to be transformed from carriers of a liberal individualistic intellectual movement to the carrier of the tasks of public propaganda and leadership. To reach thisgoal required the enactment of governmental decrees was partly sufficient for the major part it was achieved through legislation of the Ministry.

4) Department of Propaganda

This department consists of special branches for all important fields of endeavor of the German people. There are branches besides, for the preparations of mass demonstrations, expositions, etc., fields where the ministry has to exercise its leadership. The individual branches have the task to suggest necessary propaganda activities to the authoritative ministries responsible for the territories concerned to work out plans for the executions of these activities, to make the necessary preparations by means of propaganda media(press, radio, film, literature, posters, leaflets and pamphlets etc.)

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and then to supervise the propaganda campaign itself and direct it. Furthermore propaganda campaigns suggested by other agencies are being carried out together with these agencies by using the propaganda media of the ministry.

The most important tasks of the various branches are:

a) Enlightenment as to the policy of the German Reich, propaganda for the party program and for its realization. Cooperation with the director of Reich propaganda of the party and its affiliations, cooperation with the director of election campaigns.
b) Propagandistic execution of national propaganda. Enlightenment of the German people as to the problem of Germans abroad. Propagandistic superior border territories and of the German cultural groups outside of Germany.

c) Enlightenment of the German people and of the world as to the Jewish question fighting with propagandistic weapons against enemies of the State and hostile ideologies.

f) Public enlightenment in and through the schools, in cooperation with the Nationalsicialist teachers association , with the Reichminister for science, education and public education and with the students publications. To cooperate in matters of propaganda with the labor service (Arbeitsdienst) the NS Student League, the National air protection league etc. (Reichsluftschutzbund)

Page 18 line 1-16 Foreign Press Department.

The Foreign Press Department has to mobilize all means and resources at its disposal and unite them in strong leadership that is apt to explain the happenings in the Nationalsocialist Greater Germany to the foreign press. To see to it that news pertaining to it concur with the truth and on the basis of painstaking observation and exact analysis of the world press the hostile ideological and political tendencies should be counteracted and rectifying and repudiating the misrepresintations and lies of the press. The work of this department is carried out in close cooperation with the press department of the Foreign Office daily information bulletin for foreign press associations and for foreign press correspondents working in Berlin serves the aims of this department. Furthermore, there are social gathering with foreign correspondents as well as conferences.

Page 19 L. 8-22

7) Foreign Department

This department is to inform the public abroad as to the nature and institutions of the nation and to supervise all institutions which serve this purpose. It is organized for the fight against political lies in circulation in Germany and abroad and the clarification and development of relations with foreign countries. It is further responsible for the political direction of all the propagandistic activities abroad as carried out by the department of the ministry, its agencies, organizations, etc., and supports in every way propaganda for Germany through books, periodicals, pamphlets, phonograph records and radio, especially through international associations, through the German students exchange service, and through the Foreign office for University Instructors, (Auslandsamt der Dozentenschaft) A special branch aims at serving foreigners in conjunction with the department of tourism.

Page 20 L, 1-7 8) Department for Tourism

Through the annexation of Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia and Moravia, Germany has become the biggest and most important tourist country in Europe. In order to carry out all task which serve the increase of tourist business in Germany a department for tourism has been created.

Page 21 L. 15-24
The department for tourism supports the work of the German Railway office for tourism in Germany.(Reichsbahnzentrale fuer den deutschen Reiseverkehr)

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with 31 offices abroad. It further cooperates with the offices of the inspector General for German Highways, the highest national agency for German automobilism ons and the Nationalsicialist aviation corp. NSFK The propagandistic endeavors of the German railways of the German post-offices, and of ocean and inland waterways transportation companies are to be carried out in agreement with the department of tourism.

Page 23 L.7

DO) Radio broadcast--Techinque

Page 23 L. 18-33

10) Motion Picture Department.

While before 1933 the state merely censored the products of the motion picture industry the Nationalsocialist State has taken over the leadership in this field. It is therefore the task of the motion picture department to which a dramatic critic is also attached to guide generally the film industry, artistically, economically and technically, to supervise its activities and keep them in line, and to be responsible for the harmonious cooperation of all personnel engaged in motion picture production.

Thus the department for motion picture production exercises decisive influence upon the production of movie plays and cultural subjects as well as the production of movies as a whole. Even though the main responsibility for the production of the state controlled motion picture companies rests with the producers, the department, since recently, is also in charge of the checking of plans for proposed motion pictures.

Page 25 L. 1-3
In order to grant the necessary financial support to independent producers, a film credit bank has been established .

Page 25 L. 19-33 11) Department for Literature.
The department for literature is concerned with the questions of cultural and political leadership and support of the German literature at home and abroad. It has to be especially concerned with bringing wider circles of the German people in contact with the work of German poets and writers. In closest cooperation with the profession as organized in the German office for literature(Reichssehrifttumskammer) 1:2 writers, publishers, booksellers and libraries it carries out great propaganda campaigns. In this connection the anual week of the German book, scheduled in the fall and the "spring campaign for German technical literature" deserve special mention.

With the aid of a subordinate office "the office for propaganda and counsel for German Literature"(werbe und Beratungsaint fuer das Deutsche schriftum) it plans a systematic selection of the best products of German literature in all fields of endeavor, in order to popularize those books first of all.

Page 27 L. 1-6 The department for literature is also responsible for all necessary suppression of books within the Reich.

The entire task is carried out in constant cooperation with other interested ministerial offices of the Reich especially with the central party agencies and the German Labor Front.

12) Department for Theaters

The department for theaters is in charge of personnel , subsidies, and program policies of German Theater life. It is divided into seven branches.

A. Personnel policies: Advice for appointment of producers. Confirmation of producers anf artistic directors with the aid of the Reich Propaganda Offices, Reich theater office,(theaterkammer) of states (Laender) and cities as lawfully responsible bodies and of the party.

B. Reich agency for Dramatugy: Selection and supervision of the entire dramatic production(drama, opera, and operett) with the cooperation of the association of dramatic publishers; supervising and influencing the programs of all German theaters.

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C. Dancing and Ballet
D. Theater budgeting
E. Organization
F. Theater legislation
G. The theater abroad. To work out all guest performances abroad; as well as the appearances of foreign ensembles and artists in Germany. Taking care of German Theaters abroad.

13. Department for creative Arts

A special task of this department is the supervision for the execution of the law for the protection of national symbols.

14. Department for Music

The department for music is charged with the entire cultural and political leadership of German musical life. As agencies carrying out this policy, the German office for music(Reichsmusikkammer) the office for music abroad (Auslandsstelle fuer Musik) and the Reichscensoring office for music are subordinated to it.

15. Department for special cultural tasks.

This department serves mainly the purpose to eliminate all Jews from the cultural life.
Page 32 IV Subordinate offices, Agencies working under supervision of the ministry, semi public bodies etc. (Koerperschaffen des oeffentlechen Rechts)
1. 41 Reich propaganda offices function under the supervision of the ministry. They have been established in places where the Gauleiters of the NSDAP reside. Their purpose is the planning , execution and supervision of tasks which were given to them by the various departments of the ministry.
2. The group for cultural and political tasks attached to the Reich protector in Prague.
3. The office for promoting and advising German literature
4. The Reich deputy for Artistic creation.
5. The Reich committee for tourism.
6. The office for film censorship decides whether motion pictures should be licensed for public performances. Complaints against the decision of the office for film censorship are finally decided by the chief office for film censorship.
7. The German Operahouse
8. The German theater at Wiesbaden
9. The Reichs cultural office (Reichskulturkammer)
10. The Reich league for the German Press
11. The Council for Promoting German economy.
12. The office of the Leipzig Fall.
13. The Reich committee for the prevention of damages and accidents (Schadenverhuetung)
14. The German central agency for congresses (Kongresszentrale)
15. The German Motion Picture Academy

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2434(A)-PS

November 22,1945

I,WOLFGANG E. THORMANN,M/Sgt,.33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2434(A.)-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt
33 77 94 26

H1104 - 0056

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2529-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(p.41)

Title of book:

MANUAL OF THE REICH CHAMBER OF CULTURE FOR 1937

"HANDBUCH DER REICHSKULTURKAMMER 1937"

Editor: Hans Hinkel, revised by Gerichtsassessor Günther Gentz, 1937
Publisher: Deutscher Verlagfuer Politik und Wirtsonafb Gmbh. Berlin W 50

(p. 41) THE NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REICH CHAMBER OF CREATIVE ART (BILDENDE KÜNSTE)

The Reich Chamber of Creative Art was established as a professional body of public law on grounds of the law of the Reich Chamber of Culture. Membership in the Chamber is a prerequisite, for the members of the following professions, in practicing their professions:

Architects, interior decorators, horticulturists, sculptors, painters, engravers, commercial engravers,(graphiker, Gebrauchsgraphiker),designers, fine art craftsmen, copyists, restorers of works of art, dealers in works of art and antiques, fine art publishers, dealers in prints.
art

Members of the Chamber must also be: all artists' associations, art associations, associations of fine art craftsmen, institutes for creative art and their faculties.

The first problem confronting the Chamber following its establishment was to locate and organize all professionals required to join the Chamber and to unite them in an organization in conformity with the new principles. In the course of these measures, all former associations which were backed by some interests were discontinued without exception, and each member obligated to become a member of the Reich Chamber without fail.....

p. 92

THE NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REICH CHAMBER OF MUSIC

The Reich Chamber of Music has been called upon to keep alive the fundamental thought of professional progress by organizing, with due consideration for the character and activities of the musician, the cultural, economical and legal conditions of the music profession or by protecting the existing conditions in such manner that music will be preserved for the German people as one of its most precious possessions.

pp. 136-137

THE NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REICH CHAMBER OF LITERATURE

The Reich Chamber of Literature comprises as members all persons who are connected with German literature, whether they are the authors of the original literature or just commercial dealers. It keeps the profession free from undesirable elements and the book market free from un-German books. The Chamber safeguards ethical standards of the profession and economically and socially sound foundations of the work. The primary aim, however, is that the author again becomes national in character, and that literature is no longer solely a prerogative of a privileged class of people but a possession of the entire nation.

It is the function of the Reich Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda (Department VIII), to exert political influence on German literature and especially to influence the policy of libraries. For the solution of this problem it makes use of the Office of Reich Literature established in the Ministry. The Office of Reich Literature is headed by Edgar Diehl, Berlin W 8, Mohrenstrasse 65, tel. 1126 46. Its function which is one that is deliberately avoided by the Chamber, is the critical evaluation and the promotion of literature which is recognized to be valuable.(Similar to the Reich Chamber of Literature, the Reich Chambers of Theatres, of Motion Pictures, and of Creative Arts have conferred the function of critical evaluation upon special authorities created within the Ministry, i.e. the Reich Dramaturgist, the Reich Dramaturgist for Motion Pictures, and the Reich Commissioner for Artistic Creations (Kunstlerische Formgebung) respectively).

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p. 210

THE NATURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF
THE REICH CHAMBER OF THE PRESS

The exertion of political influence on the press is not as such a function of the Reich Chamber of the Press, but comes chiefly under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda (Department IV). The general requirements for editors are guaranteed by the law for editors and by the establishment of the Reich Union of the German Press as a body of public law, which is in this regard directly responsible to the Ministry.

The Reich Chamber of the Press is in its administrative structure the leading institution incorporating the professional unions and associations. The chief burden of cultural, economic, legal and social supervision lies with the professional unions and associations, which, together with their sub-divisions, are in immediate personal contact with each individual member. The associations give to the Reich Chamber of the Press further support by preparing the formulation of laws and by providing for the enforcement of issued decrees within their districts. In this respect, the Reich Chamber of the Press distinguishes itself from the other individual chambers of the Reich Chamber of Culture, for in the case of the latter, the greater part of the work is done by the individual chambers, while the professional associations are more or less only executive agencies.

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p. 273

THE NATURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF
REICH CHAMBER OF MOTION PICTURES

Therefore, the national socialistic State had to intervene at once in this field. It had to lift the motion pictures out of the sphere of influence of literalistic economic thinking, give them a sound economic foundation, and assign to them political and cultural missions to be fulfilled within the national socialistic State. In order to be able to meet the requirements demanded from it in the new Germany, the motion picture industry was converted to take the form of a professional structure.

H1104 - 0057

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2529-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

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THE NATURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE REICH CHAMBER OF MOTION PICTURES

This incorporating into a professional organization and its state management does not signify the establishment of a complete state control, but on the contrary, is to raise private initiative which is however governed by a conscious feeling of national socialistic responsibility.

The great significance of the motion picture in pointing the way to our people towards the creation of a national will, requires of all those who are active in the motion picture industry to become bearers and conveyors of culture. It is one of the most important duties of the Reich Chamber of Motion Pictures to see to it that the entire motion picture profession will become cognizant of this mission...

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pp. 304-306

THE NATURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE REICH CHAMBER OF BROADCASTING

The work performed by the artists and by the artists' assistants, exclusively in connection with broadcasting, gradually acquired its own characteristics, and was necessarily pushed in a definite direction, determined by the character and natural pecularities of broadcasting. It became typical of and peculiar to broadcasting. In the light of these aspects, the "Professional Association for Broadcasting" ("Fachschaft Rundfunk") was created within the Reich Chamber of Broadcasting. It combines all these artistic talents in one unit, guides them and advises and aids them in various social problems.

Another aspect, however, now steps conspicuously into the foreground in the field of broadcasting: campaigning for broadcast reception! Until the time of the seizure of power by national socialism, Germany had considerably fallen behind several great civilized nations in the number of its radio listeners. Causes for this backwardness undoubtedly were: inefficiency, lack of ability and above all lack of resourcefullness and aggressiveness on the part of the broadcasting authorities of the time of the Weimar republic (systemzeit). National Socialism effected thorough changes in that respect, and in due recognition of the necessities, initiated a strong propaganda which appealed to the people. Only the Reich Chamber of Broadcasting could be trusted to carry out a mission of such tremendous importance to the development of German broadcasting, since the scope of activities of the Reich Broadcasting Company was concerned only and without exception with solving all problems which had to do with the actual broadcasting and directly related problems respectively. Therefore, Department II - Propaganda - of the Reich Chamber of Broadcasting is responsible today for the procurement of this large audience of listeners. With the support of the managers of the broadcasting agencies of the Party, ten to twelve campaign rallies which are almost always overcrowded are conducted daily in the Reich territory, whereby the services of motion pictures for the campaign are utilized. An entire series of broadcasting exhibitions and radio shows, including the annually returning "Great German Broadcasting Exhibition", complete the picture. The success of this work finds its eloquent expression in the figures on listeners, which has more than doubled itself since 1933. Thus, with regard to density of radio listeners, Germany ranks today foremost among the European nations.

H1104 - 0058

H1104 - 0059

Under these circumstances, it was inevitable that the Chamber had to become a factor in various aspects of the broadcasting economy, so that the goal of total dispersion of broadcasting among the German people could be as closely approached as possible. Department III - Economy and Technical Science - concerns itself with an immense number of problems arising in this connection. We mention the most important one: To plan the construction of apparatus. The following results to be mentioned here, among others: the creation of the "People's Receiver" ("Volksempfänger"), which because of its technical features and price level, started its triumphant career which has no comparison, in spite of all kinds of obstacles, with a total sale of 2½ million pieces, thus contributing considerably to the attainment of the high number of listeners of today. The following should also be mentioned as essential:

The Labor Front Receiver (Arbeitsfrontempfänger) DAF. 1011 (Factory Broadcasting System);

Planning and propagation of community broadcasting (Gemeinderundfunk);

Promotion of portable battery instruments for broadcast reception in summer by means of a popular model: "German Olympia Chest" ("Deutsche Olympia Koffer").

Popular model - Short Wave - Overseas-Receiver.

The "Work Committee ("Arbeitsgemeinschaft") of the Reich Chamber of Broadcasting and of the Radio Industry", founded some time ago, serves the purpose to materialize smoothly the substance of national socialistic ideas in this field. It is composed of the entire radio industry as well as the wholesale and retail trade in radios. (Chairman of this work committee is the president of the Reich Chamber of Broadcasting). It is its duty to solve all those problems of broadcasting which are of a political-economic nature and have been passed on to it by the Reich Chamber of Broadcasting.

Of some importance is finally also the assistance given to the radio listener, who, under all kinds of circumstances, seeks information and decision from the Chamber and who does not have another agency to turn to.

In conclusion, the very great variance of entirely new problems of a legal nature may be mentioned, which have developed since the beginning of broadcasting and which need a clarification and a uniform decision. It is a gratifying and extensive function of the Chamber to act in this field by preparing and directing the concepts of a future broadcasting law which will be dictated by national-political considerations.

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THE FOSTERING OF CULTURE OF COMMUNITIES AND COMMUNITY SOCIETIES (GEMEINDEVERBÄNDE)

The following is the total picture: the Reich sets up the principles guiding the policy on culture, and maintains model institutions. It is the communities which foster the local cultivation of arts, complemented and supported in many respects by the Landkreise and provincial associations (Provinizialuerbände). The administration and the patrons of art must work closely together. The administration gives

authority and capital, the art patron gives aid by observing and criticizing art. The artist gives and takes. All is dominated, however, by the close alliance of art and people which is convocated and stimulated by the cultural societies....."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.2529-PS

19 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt, Ord, 01558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2529-PS.

WALTER R. SELIGSON,
1st Lt, Ord, 01558904.

H1104 - 0060

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3016-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Nürnberg)
Germany)

Max Amann being duly sworn deposes and says:

1. I joined the NSDAP in 1921 and held membership in that Party continuously until the end of the war. In 1922 at Hitler's request I took over management of the Party publishing business known as the Franz Eher Verlag. Since 1933, when the Party came into power, I held the position of Reich Leader of the Press (Reichsleiter für die Presse) and President of the Reich Press Chamber which was a subordinate chamber of the Reichskulturkammer. My duties and responsibilities as Reich Leader of the Press were defined generally in the Organizationsbuch der NSDAP, and my duties and responsibilities as President of the Reich Press Chamber were defined generally in the law establishing the Reichskulturkammer. I considered that I discharged my duties and responsibilities in those offices consistently with the description of my functions as contained therein and consistently with Article 23 of the Party Program.

2. After the Party came into power in 1933 the Social-Democratic and Marxist press was promptly liquidated or suppressed pursuant to orders of Hitler. Decrees were subsequently issued, including racial laws and regulations, which adversely affected other publishing concerns. Many of these concerns, such as the Ullstein publishing firm, which were owned or controlled by Jewish interests, or by political or religious interests hostile to the NSDAP, found it expedient to sell their newspapers or assets to the Eher concern. There was no free market for the sale of such properties and the Franz Eher Verlag was generally the only bidder. In this manner the Party publishing business, that is, the Franz Eher Verlag together with publishing concerns owned or controlled by it, expanded into a monopoly of the newspaper publishing business in Germany. By virtue of economic operation and close supervision, the Party investment in these publishing enterprises became financially very successful.

3. It is a true statement to say that the basic purposes of the Nazi press program was to eliminate all press in opposition to the Party.

4. The Zentraeverlag der NSDAP was the central publishing house and holding company of the entire Party publishing machine and all of its official organs which included Der Volkischer Beobachter, Der Angriff, Der SA Mann, Das Schwarze Korps, Die HJ, Der SA Fuhrer, NS Monatshefte, etc. I was employed as the business manager of the Zentraeverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachf., G. m. b. h., and the above-named newspapers and magazines were published with the approval of the then German Government before the seizure of power by Hitler.

/s/ Max Amann
MAX AMANN

Sworn to before me this the
19 day of November, 1945, in the
Justice Building, Nuernberg.
/s/ Thomas S. Hinkel
Lt. Col., IGD

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3016-PS

21 November 1945

I, NORBERT HEILPERN, hereby certify that I am thorough conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3016-PS.

NORBERT HEILPERN

H1104-0061